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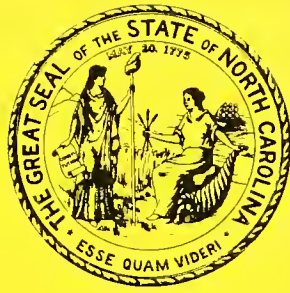


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1970 - 1972

**24th BIENNIAL
REPORT
OF
THE
NORTH
CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
OF
CONSERVATION
AND
DEVELOPMENT**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Box 27687

Raleigh 27611

CHARLES W. BRADSHAW JR.
SECRETARY



N. C. Department of
Conservation and Development

ARTHUR W. COOPER
DIRECTOR

October 19, 1972

To His Excellency
The Honorable Robert W. Scott
Governor of North Carolina

In compliance with the Statutes of North Carolina,
I am transmitting herewith the report of the Department
of Conservation and Development for the biennium ending
June 30, 1972.

Respectfully,

Arthur W. Cooper
Director

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Division of Geodetic Survey	Wilbur Fuller
Division of Travel and Promotion	Charles Barbour
Division of Law and Order	Charles Barham
Division of Community Services	Harold Strong
Division of Recreation	James Stevens
Division of Commercial and Sports Fisheries	Dr. Thomas Linton

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DIVISION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

During the 1970-72 biennium, expenditures for new and expanded manufacturing plants reached \$1,363,076,000 and is the highest investment figure in the history of the Division. This figure also marks the third biennium in a row that capital investments have exceeded \$1 billion.

The number of new industrial jobs created, which is a primary goal of the Division, amounted to 46,100. While this figure is less than the previous biennium and due largely to fewer projects and mechanization, it is gratifying to note that the average annual starting salary for new employees in all industrial classifications was \$5,329. This is a 6.4 percent increase over the starting wage in 1968-70 of \$5,007.

Following is a summary of gains and comparisons for the two bienniums, 1970-72 and 1968-70:

BIENNIAL SUMMARIES

New				
	Number Plants	New Investments	Added Payrolls	Added Employees
1970-72	283	\$587,081,000	\$135,105,000	25,905
1968-70	306	548,106,000	142,588,000	29,905
Expansions				
1970-72	546	\$775,995,000	\$110,571,000	20,195
1968-70	667	706,733,000	163,920,000	31,779
New and Expansions				
1970-72	829	\$1,363,076,000	\$245,676,000	46,100
1968-70	973	1,254,839,000	306,508,000	61,212

GAINS BY MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS
BIENNIUM 1970-72

	No. of Projects	Investment Totals	Payroll Totals	Added Employee Totals
Textiles	233	\$517,793,000	\$85,296,000 (1)	16,346 (1)
Chemical & Allied Products	54	336,802,000	19,628,000 (4)	2,986 (4)
Metalworking	162	218,827,000	56,352,000 (2)	9,549 (2)
Stone, Clay & Glass	40	65,160,000	7,065,000 (6)	1,243 (6)
Paper & Allied Products	29	50,425,000	5,956,000 (7)	867 (9)
Tobacco Manufacturers	12	34,390,000	3,735,000 (11)	550 (11)
Furniture & Fixtures	64	29,345,000	15,413,000 (5)	2,969 (5)
Lumber & Wood Products	28	25,367,000	5,951,000 (8)	1,128 (8)
Apparel	97	21,878,000	32,103,000 (3)	7,758 (3)
Rubber & Plastic Products	27	17,799,000	4,325,000 (10)	768 (10)
Printing & Publishing	16	14,738,000	528,000 (15)	77 (15)
Food & Kindred Products	45	13,968,000	5,746,000 (9)	1,189 (7)
Petroleum Refining	6	12,785,000	1,331,000 (13)	232 (13)
Miscellaneous Mfg.	11	2,611,000	664,000 (14)	138 (14)
Leather & Leather Products	5	1,188,000	1,583,000 (12)	300 (12)

The above summary shows that while textiles ranked Number one in each category, chemicals rose to second place in investments. Metalworking, ranking third in investments, took second in both jobs created and payrolls. These two categories reflect attraction to the State of more investment-oriented rather than labor-oriented plants. Rank is denoted by number in parentheses for payrolls and employees added while investments are listed by rank.

Some of the firms announcing new plants in North Carolina during the 1970-72 biennium include: Huyck Corporation, Wake Forest; Knit Tex, Inc., Raleigh; Coty Division of Charles Pfizer & Co., Sanford; Dupont, Healing Springs and Phoenix; General Electric Co., Research Triangle Park and Mebane; Texfi Industries, Inc., Kinston and New Bern; Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Eden; Frito-Lay, Inc., Salisbury; Uniflite, Inc., Swansboro; Henredon Furniture Industries, Marion; Atwood-Morrill Co., Inc., Washington; Cheney-Bigelow Inc., Weaverville; Schlage Lock Co., Rocky Mount; American Drew, Inc., North Wilkesboro; Hercules, Inc., Wilmington; Celotex Corp., Goldsboro; Wamsutta Knitting Mills, Swannanoa; Geralco Containers, Inc., Arden; Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Marion; Titan Petroleum Corp., Wilmington; Diamond Shamrock Chemical Co.'s Nopco Chemical Division, Charlotte; Thermopane L-O-F, Inc., Clinton; Abbott Laboratories, Rocky Mount; RCA Corp., Swannanoa; Georgia Pacific, Dudley; Steelcase, Inc., Fletcher; American Aniline Products, Charlotte; L. O. F. Glass, Inc., Laurinburg; Rheem Manufacturing Co. and Henry

Wurst, Inc., Apex; Whittaker Knitting Mills, Roanoke Rapids; and Square D Co., Knightdale.

As can be noted from the above listing, a wide variety of diversified products have been added to the manufacturing category in the State. The outstanding trend in metalworking and chemical plants has added a great deal to the textile-tobacco-furniture base in the State.

It should be noted at this time that the Division is devoting full attention to attracting manufacturing facilities that will enhance the environment and add to the quality of life in North Carolina. Measures have been taken to determine first-hand the pollution problems of each prospective company and in turn arrange conferences with the Office of Water and Air Resources and other control agencies. This is proving to be a time-saving effort on the part of all concerned.

Existing industry in the State is spending millions of dollars on pollution abatement control. Latest figures provided by Water and Air Resources amounted to \$132.5 million spent in the biennium by industry in order to conform to the 1971 Laws of North Carolina Relating to Water and Air Resources.

For the second biennium in a row approximately 80% of the new and expanded plants announced selected the rural areas of the State for plant location. Details of programs sponsored by the Division, and discussed at length under Community and Industrial Services Section, have made a massive contribution to industrial development in these much needed areas of the State.

Two-fold progress is noted in the economy of the State as a result of this influx of industry to the non-metropolitan areas. First, the 1970 Census of Population shows a decided drop in out-migration for the State as a whole. However, there is still migration within the State from rural counties to the more heavily industrialized counties in the Piedmont. Secondly, total personal income increased by 6¾ percent during 1971, approximately equaling the nation-wide advance. At \$17.4 billion, North Carolina accounted for 2 percent of the national total of personal income and ranks 15th among the 50 states. Per capita income increased

by 5.5 percent, rising to \$3,387 and ranking 41st in the nation. The State is 18 percent, or \$751 below the U. S. average of \$4,138.

ADMINISTRATION

In 1971, as a result of the direction of the General Assembly, the Department of Natural and Economic Resources was created. With the creation of this Department, the Commerce and Industry Division became a part of the New Office of Industrial, Tourist and Community Resources. Robert E. Leak who has previously been Administrator of the Division became Director of the Office of Industrial, Tourist and Community Resources.

Effective October 1, 1971, Thomas B. Broughton was appointed Administrator of the Division of Commerce and Industry and Hunter A. Poole was made Assistant Administrator.

Veteran Retires: It is appropriate that this Biennial Report recognize some of the outstanding services rendered the Department, and especially the Division of Commerce and Industry, as well as the people of North Carolina, by Cecil E. Bell, who retired on the last day of this biennium after 27 years of service in the Division.

Mr. Bell, who joined the state government in 1935, helped organize the Divisions of Commerce and Industry and Advertising in 1937 and served in 1942 and '43 as Director of Commerce and Industry.

During his tenure with the Division Mr. Bell served in various capacities—from handling radio programs on North Carolina's resources and advantages for plant location in his early days to heading different sections in the Division, working directly with industry and finally as Consultant involved with expansion of existing industry. In each capacity he performed outstanding and dedicated service. Today, North Carolina enjoys more economic progress and thousands of citizens are living a better life due to his efforts and bringing industry to North Carolina.

Foreign Mission: Whereas Representatives of the Division travel in all parts of the nation in their work with prospective industrial firms, a minimum of such travel has, until this biennium, been into the Canadian Provinces.

In an effort to interest Canadian firms in U. S. and North Carolina investments, a special mission went to Toronto and Montreal in March, 1972. This group, composed of representatives of Commerce and Industry and of leading banks in the state, and led by the Administrator of Commerce and Industry, made approximately 100 contacts during a one week period. Interest was generated. One Canadian firm has located and activity is underway with others. The calls made and inquiries received since will become the focal point for further Canadian activity.

COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES SECTION

Sixty-one North Carolina towns were designated as Governor's Award towns during the 70-72 biennium. The program has been a success and has achieved the outlined objectives. North Carolina now has an inventory of communities better prepared for Economic Development and communities have been motivated to prepare themselves. Through national ads, attention has been focused on these towns. Prospects developed from the response to these ads are now building plants in North Carolina. More than half these sixty-one towns have experienced the location of a new plant or an expansion since being designated a Governor's Award town.

More than thirty communities established Development Teams during the period. This sophisticated approach to development will become more important as time passes. There have been specific examples of successful use of the Development Team in a community's search for job opportunities. And the prospects who have been exposed to these teams have been favorably impressed.

Some 950 community audits were performed or updated. Information from these audits and other sources was used to compile a

Community Identification Factors Book. Nine factors, essential to determining a community's ability to meet a prospect's requirements, are cataloged for nearly 300 communities. Using this book enables a person to determine in a matter of minutes which communities can meet a prospect's requirements.

In April of 1970, the section was asked by the Director of Conservation and Development to prepare a list of Black Businesses in North Carolina. On October 5, 1970, the first copy of "*The Directory of Black Businesses in North Carolina*" was presented to the Director. This was the most complete Black Business Directory ever compiled in the state and contained over 3,000 names and addresses.

Information on available buildings and sites is more complete now than ever before. Personnel of the section participated in the North Carolina Barge Site Study.

There were many instances of work with existing industry in North Carolina ranging from providing potential market information to direct assistance in the location of a site for a new plant. A statewide Industry Appreciation Week in the fall of 1971 was implemented through the section.

The 1971 General Assembly directed that the Regional Offices of Commerce and Industry be consolidated with those of the Division of Community Services. The Sylva office was moved to Asheville and the Lumberton office to Fayetteville. Operations were consolidated in Washington and Salisbury. These offices are now designated as Field Offices.

RESEARCH & STATISTICS SECTION

This Section collects, collates, and files for ready reference much of the data required to support the industrial development program in the State. These data include not only those of Statewide nature but also statistics and general information on the various counties and municipalities. Its basic service is in furnishing facts for the Division's industrial prospects. Considerable information is

also furnished to all allied development agencies, business editors throughout the Nation, and to banks, insurance companies, private corporations and others concerned with economic growth.

In addition, the Section is responsible for gathering and tabulating a continuing record of the industrial growth of the State by assembling figures on new industries and the expansion of existing manufacturing plants. This record includes the location of new plants, their products, proposed employment, investment, and payrolls in each enterprise. Similar data is assembled on expansion of existing industries. Records of this nature make it possible to measure the rate of the State's industrial growth, the trends in diversification, geographical location, and give a basis on which future programs can be planned.

Informational articles and pamphlets showing North Carolina's favorable position in various phases of the economy are prepared and published at regular intervals by the Section. These publications are in great demand not only by prospects but by the general public. The monthly list of new and proposed industries has a mailing list of 1,200 at this time.

The Community Audit forms housed in the Section have been revised and greatly improved during the biennium. The second and "capsule" community data form has been improved in both content and appearance. Some 407 North Carolina towns have community audits in the files at this time.

Screening of quarterly and annual reports received from the 500 largest manufacturing firms throughout the Nation is a continuous project in the Section. Pertinent information relative to future expansion plans and new product development furnishes important leads for acquiring additional industrial prospects.

Approximately 16,000 general inquiries have been handled by the Section this biennium. Manufacturers throughout the Nation seeking information on markets, individuals seeking certain goods and services, school children, graduate students, and industrial business created for North Carolina manufacturers by supplying this information is a gratifying part of this endeavor.

The North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms, published by the Technical Services Section, is distributed and sold by the Research and Statistics Section.

The Section contributed to the first edition of the *North Carolina State Government Statistical Abstract*, published in March 1971. This publication has proved to be a useful and popular tool to State legislators, State government officials and the public who are interested in planning. This was a joint effort of the North Carolina Department of Administration and the Association for Coordinating Inter-Agency Statistics.

The reorganization of State Government made it necessary for the Section's offices to be moved in September 1971. At this time, a small office was acquired and converted into a library. This filled a long need, and as a result, the library has been greatly expanded, and now houses Bureau of the Census data, current periodicals, business directories, etc.

TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTION

The Technical Services Section is a service arm to help support all of the varied activities of the Division of Commerce and Industry. Its work can be classified broadly into four areas.

(1) The design and implementation of information systems. Data on communities, sites, and business is vital to the work of matching investors to specific locations. Information is collected, tabulated, distributed and stored for retrieval when needed. Probably the most comprehensive example of this is the Industrial Data System, a continuing survey of 8,000 plants of North Carolina manufacturers. Information collected pertains not only to products but to major purchases and special capabilities of individual firms.

(2) Special presentations. Many types of presentations are necessary, and are directed toward various audiences. Slide presentations have been prepared on our organization and our programs. Reports are prepared on special situations for the use of our staff, and on the dominant factors concerning a particular investment project possible for North Carolina.

(3) Publications. The section is responsible for writing, editing, and designing most Division publications. The most complex to date has been the new Directory of North Carolina Manufacturing Firms, a 700-page volume based on the Industrial Data System mentioned above. Others include the Transportation Directory, the North Carolina Data File, the quarterly newsletter of the Division, the North Carolina Report, and special purpose brochures for prospect development and trade missions.

(4) Liaison. The section represents the Division in many activities with other groups. These activities are currently in the field of state planning, water and land use, environment, services to business and industry, and vocational education.

CONSULTANT SECTION

FOOD INDUSTRIES

The food industry is by far the largest single industry in the world. There is no reason that North Carolina with its rich farm land, could not become the paramount state in this industry.

Approximately 42,000 persons are currently employed by the food industry in the state with an annual payroll of approximately \$236 million. It is significant that this amount of payroll enables the industry to add more than \$500 million of value to the farm products processed. Other favorable trends in North Carolina that tend to make us extremely optimistic in expanding food and agriculture related industries are (1) the diversity of our agriculture with improved quality and more uniform yields, (2) Food Science Department at North Carolina State University with an excellent staff and research facilities, (3) upgrading of agricultural practices, inspection laws, and statistical reporting by North Carolina Department of Agriculture and extension service and an increase in commercial farming, (4) increasing awareness among leaders in government, education, research, banks, and other agencies of the importance of food industries to the growth and stability of our State's economy. To some extent all these factors mentioned illustrate the vast potential that exists in North Carolina.

The food section is currently working on updating and improving information brochures on specific crops and the advantages for food industries to locate in North Carolina and developing plans of prospective companies and industries regarding location.

Some of the food processing plants located during the biennium are as follows: Imperial Chemical Industries, Goldsboro; Carolina Peanuts, Inc., Robersonville; Frito Lay, Salisbury; Lay Packing Company, Charlotte; Contris Meat Company, Goldsboro; Crescent Food, Inc., Siler City; John Krauss, Inc., Wilmington; Hawthorne Melody, Lexington; M & M Coffee, Kinston; Austin Biscuit Company, Cary; H. P. Cannon & Sons, Dunn; Bunker Hill Packing Company, Dunn; H. J. Heinz Company, Henderson; S. D. Dillard, Durham.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRIES

The Seafood Industries Section in fulfilling its concern with, and responsibility for, the development of our seafood industry, blends the many aspects of marine research, technology and resource preservation functions of other agencies, institutions, associations and individuals vitally concerned with North Carolina's marine resources.

Full utilization of over 360 species found in and around our coastal waters, total development of existing industries with emphasis on expansion of processing, marketing, and distribution techniques followed by the establishment of new seafood related industries, represents the core of our effort.

During this biennium, there has been increased emphasis on domestic markets development, including consumer acceptance and restoring consumer confidence in North Carolina seafood products. Overseas trade missions continued to promote new type industry. Seminars were held to emphasize potential in aquaculture, mariculture and fish farming. Industry tours were conducted to familiarize the financial and food service communities with both problems and opportunities in seafoods. Cooperative programs with packaging firms were launched to develop new con-

cepts in container use by industry. Work with transportation companies was initiated to develop new tariffs and routes for shipment of seafood products from the coastal areas. Assistance to new seafood marketing and research cooperatives, mountain trout farming and the catfish industry increased during this period.

Eighteen new facilities and major expansion of fifteen seafood operations with eight additional new plants in the planning stage highlighted major progress in moving North Carolina into the mainstream of national seafood and related industry prominence.

Some of the new plants announced were: Currituck Crab Company, Barco; Charles Davis Seafoods, Beaufort; Gaskill Seafoods, Bayboro; Ireland Daniels Seafood, Gull Rock; Homer Smith Seafoods, Salter Path; Luther Smith & Sons, Beaufort; R. W. Jones Fish Company, Broad Creek; and Skipper Seafoods, Southport.

Early evaluations during the 1965-69 period showed that only about 15% of North Carolina seafoods were being further processed. This figure has been raised to about 35% indicating a trend to more sophistication in all aspects of seafood industry operations.

SEAFOOD MARKETING DEVELOPMENT

The 1971 General Assembly appropriated funds for additional staffing of one Seafood Marketing Specialist and one Seafood Home Economist, authorized the North Carolina Seafood Marketing Development Program and assigned its functions to the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Commerce and Industry.

The purpose of this program is simply to facilitate the movement of seafood products through the various channels of trade, by the sound application of business, managerial, economic and technical aspects, applicable to the seafood industry.

The program is designed to be flexible enough to adjust to immediate industry needs, yet consistent in all four areas of basic

seafood marketing: marketing assistance, marketing development, consumer acceptance, and marketing coordination.

The Seafood Marketing Specialist has been assigned the responsibility for planning, organizing, developing and conducting programs designed to lead and assist the seafood industry in establishing new market outlets for their products; in developing these markets; and in promotion of North Carolina seafoods at the mass feeding and consumer levels.

The Seafood Home Economist has been assigned the responsibility for all informative and educational programs involving the proper preparation, nutritious use and promotion of North Carolina fishery products.

Following staff orientation and training by National Marine Fisheries Service, State and industry personnel, the program has progressed rapidly under the guidance of a newly created seafood marketing development council, composed of 15 persons having knowledge and special skills in various aspects of marketing and industrial development and representing a cross section of related state and federal agencies, as well as industry and trade associations associated with the seafood industry.

Current objectives are (1) Development of marketing systems and (2) Gain entree in buyers' marketplace.

Market surveys, species availability graphs, processor lists, distribution rosters, and special "marketing opportunities" bulletins have been prepared and distributed.

Direct involvement with major food chain merchandisers, restaurant chain buyers and distributors has resulted in placing North Carolina seafood products in the market place for the first time in the history of the seafood industry.

A total of 45 seafood cookery demonstrations have been performed on 10 commercial television stations located throughout the state. Fourteen extension-type seafood cookery presentations have been performed in areas extending from the mountains to the coast, reaching select audiences of approximately 600 persons.

The program has designed, printed and distributed fifteen new seafood recipe and promotional leaflets; received 3,019 requests for printed seafood cookery material and disseminated 18,300 items, designed to inform and educate the consumer as to proper preparation and nutritious use of North Carolina seafood products.

The Seafood Marketing Development Program represents North Carolina's opportunity to achieve national prominence in seafood processing and merchandising.

EXPORT

The general purpose of the International Section is to promote the economic growth of North Carolina through expanded exports of products manufactured and produced within the State, and to encourage foreign companies to establish industrial operations in the State.

Recently North Carolina moved from 10th to 9th in the nation with respect to annual dollar volume of exports, which exceeds the billion dollar mark. Furthermore, there are now over 67 foreign companies from 11 countries which have some type of industrial operation in the State, employing in excess of 17,000 persons.

Overseas Promotion

The Export Coordinator participated in and gave support to a small, specialized group mission to Northern Europe, England and Ireland in July, 1970 to determine the market for eels. As the result of sales contacts made a good volume of eels from Eastern North Carolina waters is moving into that market.

In November, 1970 an industrial development mission was taken to Europe and England. The group was composed of twelve professional developers from around the State plus Commerce & Industry staff participation. Some two hundred firms were contacted and encouraged to establish operations in North Carolina. A documentary film, produced during the mission, has been used extensively within the State. The official brochure, produced for this mission was judged "Excellent" in Southern Industrial Development Council publication competition.

Small follow-up missions went to Europe in May, 1971 and April, 1972 designed to recontact several firms that had shown specific interest during the larger mission.

The Division, through its Administrator, Assistant Administrator and Export Coordinator participated in two "Invest in U. S. A." seminars in May, 1972. Held in Dusseldorf, West Germany and Stockholm, Sweden, they were attended by representatives of some 150 companies having interest in investing in the United States. The Division considers that at least fifty of these firms are prospects for North Carolina.

In-State Promotion

The computer system of the Industrial Data System, now fully operable, has materially assisted the Section this biennium. For example, export trade leads, visiting foreign buyers, and overseas exhibition notices can now be transmitted to North Carolina firms engaged in international trade more expeditiously. With regard to foreign companies seeking joint venture partners in the State, the computer print-out performs an important role in this process.

The Export Coordinator continues to work closely with North Carolina firms interested in entering world trade. In addition to personal consultation, cooperation has been given to the U. S. Department of Commerce through participation in a large number of "In Plant Conferences" throughout the State. Public appearances before a wide variety of organizations have allowed for continuing emphasis on the world trade theme and services available to enter world trade.

AVIATION SECTION

During the biennium, grants for new airport construction or improvement under the State Aid to Airport Program were recommended and approved for the following municipal corporations:

Chapel Hill	\$44,575.00
Wilkes County	2,115.00
City of Lexington	3,365.00

Macon County	11,500.00
City of Washington	2,500.00
Columbus County	50,000.00
*Rockingham County	59,000.00
Goldsboro - Wayne	41,000.00
*Lincolnton - Cherryville	60,000.00
City of Elkin	8,250.00
Martin County	16,500.00
Oxford - Henderson	3,200.00
Sampson County	1,542.14
*Ashe County	45,000.00
City of Raeford	20,000.00
*City of Plymouth	49,300.00
*Jackson County	39,300.00
*Duplin County	44,300.00
City of Mount Olive	5,000.00

*Indicates new airport

During the biennium requests for state aid far exceeded the availability of funds which indicates the need for more extensive funding into the State Aid to Airport Program.

During the biennium, the second and third State Aeronautical Chart was published. These were distributed widely throughout the United States.

Negotiations with many consultants for preparing a Statewide Airport Systems Plan study have been undertaken, and a request for Federal Aid in the amount of 66 2/3 percent has been submitted.

It is expected that six new general aviation airports will be constructed during the next biennium, and extensive improvements will be made to fifteen others.

Close contact was maintained between Federal Aviation Agency and airport projects under construction, and assistance was given to many communities to promote development of airports or to encourage improvements of existing airports. These airports continue to play an important role in the industrial development of the rural areas of North Carolina.

FINANCE

The Financial Consultant directs the bulk of his efforts in (1) handling prospects where financing is a major requirement; (2) advice and assistance to staff General Developers when their cases involve plant financing; (3) assistance to local developers on financing of expansion projects.

In addition to the above activities the Financial Consultant, during the biennium, has been deeply involved with the North Carolina Pollution Abatement and Industrial Facilities Financing Act. Although enacted by the 1971 General Assembly, the Act will have to be declared constitutional by the North Carolina Supreme Court before going into effect. The Consultant has been involved with the guidance of the Act through the steps necessary to bring it to the Supreme Court.

COMMERCIAL

This program, begun in April 1970, has just gone through its first biennium. The Commercial Investment Consultant has worked with all corporations looking for diversified investment opportunities other than manufacturing. These investments include leisure industries, distribution centers, and office locations.

An in-depth study of the leisure industries, funded by Coastal Plains Regional Commission, was completed in the biennium. A Leisure Industry Manual has been printed by the Division along with detailed site forms. These were distributed, and the program of leisure industry investment detailed, at a seminar attended by 150 developers from across the state.

A survey has been completed of the six major metropolitan areas in the State. These six detailed reports and a summary have been compiled into a packet of manuals designed to assist corporations in their selection of an office location.

Work continues on a program establishing North Carolina as the distribution center of the Southeast. This has been a very busy area with a great deal of interest being shown by prospects.

During the first two years of this program, all projects have been greeted with much enthusiasm from both the people involved throughout the State and our prospects. We have assisted leisure industry developers whose combined total land holdings in North Carolina exceeds 100,000 acres. We have worked with office locations involving only a few people up to and including a very large credit card center for a major oil company. Also, distribution facilities are under construction whose firms will not only distribute throughout the Southeast, but across the nation.

MINORITY BUSINESS

The Minority Business Development Program is now moving into its third year with several programs being developed and several others under consideration. The Minority Business Section has concentrated its efforts in three major areas. They are as follows:

- (1) Basic Management Development
- (2) Creation of new business opportunities and the expansion and upgrading of existing minority-owned businesses.
- (3) Coordination of resources that can provide access to equity capital, managerial assistance, and technical assistance.

Basic Management Development

One of the major reasons why many minority businesses fail is due to the lack of basic management techniques. The Department of Community Colleges and the Minority Business Section of The Department of Natural and Economic Resources have jointly developed a Small Business Management Development Program. The program involves setting up business management training institutes at several community colleges and technical institutes throughout the State. A continuous follow-up is carried out and files are maintained on all participants. The program also works closely with other community service organizations, some of which are funded by the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE).

Creation of New Business Opportunities and Up-grading Existing Businesses

Another important responsibility of the Minority Business Section is to increase the viability of minority businesses, especially those that are operating marginally. A great deal of emphasis has been placed on obtaining industrial support for minority businesses. The Minority Business Section made an industrial survey, which included over 250 firms, to determine the level of support that may exist for minority businesses in such areas as (1) purchasing of products and services; (2) setting up training for top level management positions; and (3) the provision of technical assistance by industrial plant personnel. A continuous follow-up is maintained in this area.

The Minority Business Section also worked independently and with community service organizations to offer managerial and technical assistance to minority businesses. Over the past two years, the Minority Business Section has assisted, directly and indirectly, with the expansion and upgrading of over 30 businesses and provided information and other services to hundreds of others. Eventual loans obtained by these businesses have totaled over \$1,000,000.

The Minority Business Section has assisted in the development of new business opportunities for several minority groups. Prospective businessmen are provided with information on franchising and governmental and non-governmental programs that may lead to new business opportunities.

Access to Equity Capital, Managerial Assistance and Technical Assistance

The Minority Business Section has worked closely with such organizations as commercial lending institutions, business development organizations, and local development companies in trying to make available equity capital for minority businessmen. As a result of this effort, many minority businesses have received aid.

The North Carolina Small Business Advisory Council was appointed in November, 1971 by the Director of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The primary responsibilities of the Council include the following:

- (1) Advise the State on minority business affairs and recommend changes in policy along these lines.
- (2) Serve as an advisory board for the Small Business Management Development Program.
- (3) Assist in determining the level of resources that exist throughout the State that minority groups can call on for managerial and technical assistance.

The Minority Business Section advises the Council on current minority affairs.

The feasibility of several other programs are being considered for development in the Minority Business Section. They are as follows:

- (1) Development of a \$2,000,000-plus State-wide OMBE.
- (2) An up-dating of the present North Carolina Minority Business Directory.
- (3) Development of a buyer-supplier cooperative program.

The Minority Business Section hopes to increase its staff to help with the administration and development of some of these programs.

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL AND SPORTS FISHERIES

The Division of Commercial and Sports Fisheries is responsible for the conservation of North Carolina's marine fisheries resources. Its programs are designed to allow the largest harvest of seafood species and sport fish as possible, year after year.

To keep the harvest at a maximum sustained level, the well-being of the fish becomes as important as the well-being of the fishermen. Fish must have so much food, clean water, and so many places in which to hide. The catch goes down in ratio to these necessary elements when they are removed from the natural environment.

The Division of Commercial and Sports Fisheries serves all the people of North Carolina. More closely, it serves the fishing public, commercial and sport fishermen - but conservation (wise-use) practices are directed for the people as a whole.

ESTUARINE STUDIES

The Fisheries Commissioner and the Fisheries Division continued, under a 1969 legislative directive, to administer a study to compile a "comprehensive and enforceable plan for the conservation of the resources of the estuaries, the development of their shorelines and the use of the coastal zone of North Carolina." The study encompasses 25 counties.

A Plan for the North Carolina Estuary Study and the *New Hanover County Pilot Project* were prepared during this biennium.

To fulfill one of the needs of this study, the Fisheries Division continued an inventory of finfish and shellfish in North Carolina's 2.3 million acres of estuarine waters. An initial inventory of 128 species of finfish and 46 species of crabs and shrimp was completed in some areas and permanent sampling stations established so a month by month monitor could be kept in the future. With a stockpile of data, biologists can more closely explain good and bad years of seafood harvests and sport marine fish catches.

Enough data had been gathered to initiate some management techniques. For example, nursery areas for economically important species were located and identified. These areas were closed to fishing and shrimping gears and the young within were allowed to develop undisturbed. Degradation or improvement in the estuarine environment could be profiled by the inventory/monitor system.

A State permit was required before any dredging or filling projects could begin along the coast. The permit, administered and investigated by the Fisheries Division, guided or prohibited development projects so harm to the natural resources would be minimal. Six hundred eighty nine applications were received by individuals, firms, or governmental agencies for alteration projects. Division personnel worked with applicants, modifying the plans in most instances until they were accepted. Forty seven permits were denied. One hundred sixty six were pending at the end of the biennium.

Another estuarine oriented project was the start of mapping private and State ownership claims to estuarine areas. A prodigious job, more than 7,000 claims of privated ownership were submitted by private individuals and corporations.

RESEARCH

Research is geared to help North Carolina fishermen catch more finfish and shellfish when possible. With increasing pressure from more and more fishermen, and continuing environmental degradation, this is not always possible. Research can pave the way, however, for management techniques that will allow a sensible harvest.

Some research efforts have immediate benefits, such as locating new fishing grounds and planting materials for oysters to grow on. Other activities, such as tagging fish and lobsters, give biologists more information in life histories of important seafood and sport species. When enough data are accumulated, biologists can authoritatively suggest management practices that will better conserve our marine fishes.

Shrimp studies continued. During this period, more than 15,000 shrimp were dyed and released for fishermen to catch and return. This way migration and other aspects of shrimp could be studied. Other phases of shrimp research were conducted. Much of the information gained was already being used to manage N. C.'s shrimp populations. Shrimp research was published in two scientific reports: *Dynamics of N. C. Shrimp Populations*, and *Overwintering Pink Shrimp in Core and Pamlico Sounds, N. C.*

Finfish research, namely on spot, croaker, gray trout, and channel bass was started and certain phases completed. The scientific report, *A Study of North Carolina's Scrap Fishery*, was published.

The State's 85 foot exploratory fishing/research vessel *Dan Moore* was active in a wide range of offshore activities. The vessel and nine man crew worked from just beyond the surf out to depths of more than 300 fathoms. Research was conducted on many species, notably calico scallops, anadromous fish (striped bass, sturgeon, shad, herring). More than 3,000 fish were tagged aboard the *Dan Moore* this biennium. There were several cruises to find new fishing grounds for North Carolina commercial fishermen.

The *Dan Moore* fished among the large fleets of foreign fishing vessels offshore North Carolina to monitor their catches.

Anadromous fish, contributing greatly to the fisheries of the northern part of the State, were also studied inside the Outer Banks. An intensive study of the Albemarle Sound area and its tributaries began. Data from this research will be combined with data from offshore research aboard the *Dan Moore* to give biologists knowledge of these fish so they can recommend management techniques.

For many years the State has helped the oyster industry by transplanting oysters to better growing areas and by planting oyster shells for young oysters to attach to. The recent aquisition of two barges, a 110 footer and a 50 footer, put the State in a position to greatly mechanize the operation and greatly increase the quantity of plantings. Marl, a good substitute for diminishing

supplies of oyster shells, was easily handled by the new barges and support equipment. Monies spent in the past for contracting transportation of materials could now be applied to purchases of marl and oyster and scallop shells.

During this biennium 130,000 bushels of oyster shells, 37,500 bushels of seed oysters, and 45,000 bushels of marl were planted

In the fall of 1971 Hurricane Ginger caused sever damage to oyster beds in Pamlico Sound. The oyster program, under \$80,000 federal funding, began the last part of this biennium to rehabilitate damaged areas.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Law Enforcement Section enforces fisheries laws and regulations in coastal waters. Taxes on seafood are collected. Records of fish landings are kept. Commercial fishing boats are licensed. Oyster and clam bed leases are handled. Inspectors maintain surveillance over coastal engineering projects. The section also works closely with State, Federal, academic, and private research and development projects.

Inspectors are responsible for patrolling and posting over 65,000 acres of shellfish growing areas which are closed by the State Board of Health due to pollution. Law Enforcement personnel cooperate with the Shellfish Sanitation Section of the State Board of Health in the enforcement of their laws and regulations.

Two enforcement boats, the *Neuse* and *Cape Fear*, were rigged with trawling gear and are now used for research projects as well as for enforcement patrols.

For example, they aid biologists in their scientific work, and monitor dredge and fill projects.

Inspectors started an educational program of going into coastal classrooms and sharing their knowledge of coastal conservation and ecology with the children. During the first school term the program was operative, inspectors visited more than 5,500 students.

As scientific information accrues and new management techniques are introduced, it takes regulations for many of these techniques to become a reality. Consequently, law enforcement is as important as the original fact gathering projects.

The fisheries law enforcement inspectors patrol the deep waters with four large boats (38 to 61 feet in length), and a fleet of 18 foot run-abouts with outboards. Two pontoon-equipped airplanes, automobiles, two-way radios, plus the boats, give inspectors versatility, mobility, and speed to do a good job.

Four new inspectors were added to the law enforcement staff this biennium. Forty-five inspectors and supervisors were stationed in 25 coastal counties.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

Shellfish	1970-71	1971-72
Shrimp (lbs.) heads-off	2,302,669	3,912,952
Oysters (bu.)	85,912	80,798
Clams, Rangia (bu.)	7,376	4,260
Clams, Hard (bu.)	31,026	30,434
Scallops, Bay (gal.)	2,108	23,603
Scallops, Calico (gal.)	219,269	131,627
Soft Crabs (doz.)	22,360	17,812
Hard Crabs (lbs.)	15,207,931	17,412,204

Finfish

Food, all (lbs.)	31,792,043	30,662,288*
Menhaden (lbs.)	96,767,430	53,894,800*
Thread Herring (lbs.)	5,161,010	6,281,890*

* through May, 1972. June statistics were not available.

Boat Licenses	10,944	12,083
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ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Section directs research, enforcement and estuarine studies. It is the contact point with the legislature, state agencies, federal agencies, academic institutions, and private organizations. Contact is maintained with news media and the public.

New publications for the general public and commercial and sport fishermen and related industries: *Sea Shells Common to North Carolina*; *History and Status of North Carolina's Marine Fisheries*; *Problems, Priorities, and Research Needs of North Carolina's Marine Fisheries*; *A Review of N. C. Scrap Fishery*. A new bulletin was started and mailed when appropriate: *Bulletins of Estuarine Activities*.

The program of gathering sport fishing statistics continued. Data on launching areas, fishing piers, charter boats, and camping areas were gathered and made available to the public.

Construction of a \$660,000 office/laboratory building for the Fisheries Division and related State fisheries work began in Morehead City to replace the World War II barracks facility used for many years. The facility would have been completed this biennium but the concrete siding did not pass inspection and completion date was delayed. The remaining section of the new \$175,000 concrete dock for Fisheries Division boats was constructed adjacent

ent to the new building to replace the old facility. A district office and storage building was constructed in Southport.

District Fisheries offices were opened at Wrightsville Beach and Elizabeth City.

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The primary goal of the Division of Community Services is to provide the highest possible level of planning and management service to urban and rural governmental units throughout the State of North Carolina. In determining objectives and work programs to achieve this primary goal, the following specific goals are used as basic reference points:

A. Strengthen the chief executive and institutional capability of local governments to understand and respond to the needs of all citizens.

B. Assist local government officials in their efforts to protect the environment by providing orderly growth through planning and development on a local and areawide basis.

C. Improve essential community facilities and the efficient management of public service to assure availability to all citizens, including low and moderate income families.

D. Improve and conserve the quality of human, air, water, community and earth resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

LOCAL SUPPORT

The Division serves the counties and incorporated areas of the state through five field offices in Asheville, Salisbury, Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Washington. Information and advisory services are supplied at the request of local governmental units (limited only in terms of time and state money available).

A. In order to improve management efficiency and decision-making capability

B. To maintain liaison between local units and state agencies

C. To provide municipal and county officials with information

and assistance on federal programs, grants, loan sources, and a variety of community development problems.

Local planning and management assistance on a contractual basis is provided either on a 1/3 local - 2/3 federal money basis (utilizing 701 grants from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to municipalities under 50,000 population and all counties, or on totally local financing to any unit of government. In this contractual capacity, our employees are actually employed by local governments.

Assistance to larger cities and metropolitan areas has been provided through the Division's Model City Program (100% federally-funded), and is closely coordinated with the new City-State Task Force (Planned Variation) Program. The Federal Model Cities program was developed to provide a comprehensive attack on social, economic, and physical problems in selected neighborhoods, and to improve the living environment and social welfare of the residents of blighted neighborhoods. A State Technical Assistance Team (TAT), made up of representatives from 17 major state agencies, has been formed to provide comprehensive technical assistance to the four Model Cities, Asheville, Charlotte, High Point, and Winston-Salem and to seek to re-orient policy and funding priorities of their agencies toward these four demonstration cities.

In "Planned Variation," the Model City concept was extended experimentally, by the federal government, to apply to the entire City of Winston-Salem, not just a selected neighborhood. The City-State Task Force seeks to insure that the State is exploiting this new opportunity for service delivery and is a joint effort of the State and the N. C. League of Municipalities. The experiment is expected to apply to existing model cities and expand to operate in all ten major cities of the State, which would include over 20% of the total population.

The following is a brief legal history of the Division of Community Services (formerly the Division of Community Planning, N. C. Department of Local Affairs), and the changes resulting from state government reorganization it reflects:

Background and Powers:

In 1969, G. S. 143-321 established the Division of Community Planning as one of the Divisions of the Department of Local Affairs. The Division of Community Planning was formerly, that is, prior to July 1, 1969, and since 1963, a Division of the Department of Conservation and Development. The 1969 Act provided that "All of the powers, functions, records, property, supplies, equipment, personnel, funds, credits, appropriations and quarterly allotments, and executory contracts of the Division of Community Planning of the Department of Conservation and Development are transferred to the Department of Local Affairs, effective July 1, 1969."

Reorganization:

On September 30, 1971, in response to a provision of the Appropriations Act passed by the 1971 General Assembly, the Department of Local Affairs in its entirety, along with all duties and powers delegated to it by the 1969 Act, was transferred to the Department of Conservation and Development.

On October 1, 1971, the Department of Conservation and Development was in turn transferred to the new Department of Natural and Economic Resources by G. S. 143A-128. As a Type 1 transfer, the new Department inherited and assumed the duties and powers of the old Department of Local Affairs as provided above by the 1969 Act.

On October 4, 1971, the Divisions of Community Planning and Governmental Relations were merged within the new Department to form the present Division of Community Services.

The single most significant feature of the reorganization which merged the Divisions of Community Planning and Governmental Relations into the present Division of Community Services, is the focusing of responsibility for supervision of management, community relations, and implementation activities for each area office in the individual who previously had been the Governmental Relations information and advisory representative. In his new position as Assistant Field Office Chief, he is able to not only

handle the requests for information and assistance he previously acted on, but he is also in the direct chain of command to oversee and aid the planners with the above functions as they relate to the effective fulfillment of each local planning contract. In actual performance, this arrangement is so far working out well for the Field Office operations.

Another change made during the internal reorganization involved placing a great deal more responsibility on the Office Director for the professional quality of the work done in the office; maintaining contact with local governmental units, in general, and those who have previously had planning contracts with the Division, in particular; monitoring the quality of the work performed by local planning agencies and planning consultants operating in the area; and strengthening the performance of recent Title VIII Planner Training Program graduates who have returned to responsible posts with local governments. In order to maintain a proper workload balance for them, the Field Office Directors will be relieved of most contractual planning and management activities.

One function of the Division is to provide towns, cities, and counties with the technical assistance needed for the solution of their growth problems, through planning. Assistance is given with studies, plans, and ordinances designed to implement the plans. Studies of the land use pattern and density, of the population trends and characteristics, and of the area's economic strengths and weaknesses form a necessary dropback to planning. Plans identify the most appropriate locations for future residential, commercial and industrial development, the best sites for needed parks, schools, and other community facilities, and a system of roads that will relieve present congestion and serve the traffic demands of the community as it grows. Ordinances set reasonable minimum standards for development to insure that roads will be wide enough to handle the traffic anticipated; that lots will be large enough for the utility system to be used, and that uses are established in appropriate locations throughout the community.

In the typical planning assistance program, a professionally trained city planner meets with a Planning Board whose members are appointed by the local governing body. Meetings are held at

least once a month, and the growth problems and potentials of the community are carefully analyzed and discussed. Together, the local Planning Board and their technical advisor prepare plans and ordinances for the consideration of the governing body. Development problems that occur during the course of the planning program are often referred to the Planning Board for their recommendation.

THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING

The need for sound community planning is evident in our growing traffic congestion, the deterioration of residential areas by improperly located commercial or industrial activities, the cancerous growth of slums and blighted conditions, the decline of central business districts, the increasing cost of municipal services and the inadequate provision of land for parks and other public uses. The greater majority of North Carolina communities, like most American communities, have grown without the benefit of adequate plans to guide development. Fortunately, North Carolina is still a State of small communities and we can avoid the tragic and costly mistakes which have been made in the large metropolitan concentrations in other sections of the country.

Few States contain so many small incorporated places or have more population living in communities of under 50,000 persons. These communities are one of North Carolina's great assets and they are becoming increasingly attractive to people, business and industry now located in overcrowded metropolitan centers. The opportunity now exists to guide development so that more economic, efficient, and liveable communities will be the result of this growth.

Contracts Completed During F. Y. 1971-72:

Federally Financed 1971-72

Craven County p-97	Murphy p-131
Williamston p-106	Newport p-131
Red Springs p-108	Norwood p-131 & p-149
Ahoskie p-118 31 & p-149	Pamlico County p-131
Southern Pines p-119	Plymouth p-131
Salisbury-Spencer-E. Spencer p-123	Ranlo p-131
Roanoke Rapids p-124	Robeson County p-131 & p-149
Anson County p-131	Rocky Mount p-131
Albemarle p-131	Rowan County p-131
Archdale p-131	Rutherford County p-131
Banner Elk p-131 & p-149	Selma p-131
Bessemer City p-131	Spindale p-131
Caldwell County p-131 & p-149	Thomasville p-131 & p-149
Carteret County p-131	Wayne County p-131
Chowan County p-131	Wilson p-131
Clayton p-131	Winton p-131
Dallas p-131	Apex p-149
Eden p-149	Belmont p-149
Elizabeth City p-131 & p149	Boiling Springs p-149
Farmville p-131	Canton p-149
Goldsboro p-131	Carrboro p-149
Graham p-131	Cherryville p-149
Granite Quarry p-131	Clinton p-149
Greenville p-131	Edenton p-149
Hamlet p-131	Forest City p-149
Henderson p-131	Garner p-149
Hendersonville p-131	Kinston p-149
Hertford County p-131	Lake Waccamaw p-149
Kernersville p-131 & p-149	Lumberton p-149
Landis p-131	Madison-Mayodan p-149
Lenoir p-131	Marion p-149
Lenoir County p-131 & p-149	Monroe p-149
Madison County p-131 & p-149	Morehead City p-149
Martin County p-131	Mount Olive p-149
Montgomery County p-131	Newton Conover p-149
Morganton p-131 & p-149	North Wilkesboro p-149
Mount Holly p-131	Princeville p-149

Reidsville p-149
 Siler City p-149
 Smithfield p-149
 Statesville p-149
 Tarboro p-149
 Warsaw p-149
 Washington p-149
 Waynesville-Hazelwood p-149
 Wendell p-149
 Whiteville p-149
 Williamston p-149
 Winterville p-149
 Alleghany County p-149
 Bladen County p-149

Catawba County p-149
 Chatham County p-149
 Cleveland County p-149
 Craven County p-149
 Currituck County p-149
 Edgecombe County p-149
 Guilford County p-149
 Iredell County p-149
 McDowell County p-149
 Polk County p-149
 Sampson County p-149
 Union County p-149
 Watauga County p-149
 Wilson County p-149

NON-FEDERAL ACTIVE PROJECTS

Aberdeen NF-92
 Ahoskie NF-74
 Anson County NF-75
 Apex NF-91
 Carolina Beach NF-69
 Carteret County NF-67
 Chowan County NF-62
 Conover NF-87
 Dare Beaches NF-93
 Davie County NF-79
 Dunn NF-71
 Edgecombe County NF-49
 Farmville NF-58
 Granite Falls
 Havelock NF-86
 Hamlet NF-70
 Hendersonville NF-82
 Laurinburg NF-68
 Lenoir County NF-88
 Lexington NF-57
 Lincolnton NF-63
 Manteo NF-65

Martin County NF-95
 Mid-East NF-80
 Mt. Airy NF-60
 Moore County NF-94
 Nags Head NF-78
 Nash County NF-11
 Pamlico County NF-72
 Pasquotank County NF-8
 Person County NF-59
 Robeson County NF-96
 Rockingham NF-64
 Roanoke Rapids NF-81
 Scotland County NF-61
 Shelby
 Southern Pines NF-73
 Southport NF-89
 Spindale NF-84
 Stanly County NF-90
 T. V. A. NF-85
 Tyrrell County (pending)
 Wayne County NF-66

Localities Being Served Contractually During FY 1972-73

N. C. P. 1007

Ahoskie	Montgomery County
Albemarle	Mooresville
Anson County	Morehead City
Banner Elk	Morganton
Belmont	Mount Airy
Black Mountain	Mount Olive
Bladen County	Newland
Brevard	Newton
Canton	North Wilkesboro
Carolina Beach	Pamlico County
Carrboro	Person County
Carteret County	Polk County
Chatham County	Princeville
Chowan County	Red Springs
Clayton	Reidsville
Clinton	Rowan County
Craven County	Roxboro
Currituck County	Rutherford County
Eden	Salisbury-Spencer-E. Spencer
Edenton	Sampson County
Elizabeth City	Scotland County
Forest City	Shelby
Garner	Statesville
Gastonia	Tarboro
Guilford County	Thomasville
Haywood County	Union County
Jones County	Warrenton
Kernersville	Washington
Kinston	Watagua County
Lake Waccamaw	Waynesville
Landis-China Grove-N. Kannapolis	Wendell
Lumberton	Whiteville
Madison	Wilson County
Madison County	Windsor
Marion	Winterville
Mayodan	Williamston
McDowell County	
Monroe	Hertford County

BIENNIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Communities Requesting Federal 701 Planning and Management Assistance	1971-72 70	1972-73 91	1973-74 115	1974-75 140
Communities funded by Federal 701 Local Planning and Management Annual Grant	60	55	60	65
Federal (701) Funds Available for Local Planning and Management Assistance Contracts	\$246,666	\$237,450	\$248,000	\$258,000
Local Government Match Committed for Local Planning and Management Assistance Contracts	\$144,772	\$140,016	\$145,000	\$150,000
State Cash Match to 701 Planning and Management grant	\$ 11,200	\$ 11,200	\$ 11,200	\$ 11,200
Population served - Model Cities - Planned Variations	170,000	1,006,925	1,016,994	1,027,164

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Forest Service programs affect every facet of the goods and services that flow continuously from North Carolina's forest lands. North Carolina forests compose some 20.4 million acres of the State's land area of 31.4 million acres.

These programs have been developed to satisfy the several statutory requirements relating to the protection, development, and conservation or wise use of the State's forest resources.

The North Carolina Forest Service has a line-staff organization with administrative units at the State, Regional, District, County, and local project levels.

Non-federal forest land in the ninety-four counties which cooperate with the Department are protected from forest fire, insects, and disease by organized activities of the North Carolina Forest Service. Forest management and forestation services are available to all non-industrial forest landowners on a request basis. Nursery grown tree seedlings are distributed to all types of forest ownerships including Federal. The State Forest System is statewide. An important function of the Office is the coordination of other state, federal, and industrial forestry programs in the State and leadership in forestry policy and legislative affairs which affect the entire forestry community.

Technical and Administrative Support Sub-Program

The purpose of this Sub-Program is to relieve operational line units and their program staff units of the administrative, engineering, and technical developmental functions required to operate the field establishment and maintain the scientific integrity of the field programs.

These functions are performed by the Branch of Administrative Support, the Branch of Forest Engineering, and the Technical Development Unit. All operational Sub-Programs and field units

are served by these support staff units through their respective program staff and line supervisors.

Branch of Administrative Support

The Branch of Administrative Support provides the necessary service and control in areas of fiscal management, supply and property control, personnel administration, and career development to the field organization. It also coordinates the internal administrative functions of the Office with the activities and requirements of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources' Administrative staff unit.

A reorganization of the Branch and the addition of two positions increased the ability of the Branch to provide the necessary services to the field units. A Personnel Technician was added to the staff bringing a professional personnel specialist to the Branch for the first time. This specialty is valuable in performing personnel studies and supervising the personnel activities. Duties of other positions were realigned. The changes provided an Administrative Assistant to handle the personnel accident and motor vehicle accident reports, and related claims. These changes also allowed the Assistant State Forester, Administrative Support, to use a portion of his time to assist the State Forester with coordination of the work of the State Forester's staff.

Changes in the design of the State budget from the old appropriation by Purpose-Line Item system to a Program-Line Item system provided an opportunity to realign some of the purpose items into more realistic programs. Extensive conferences with the Department of Administration, Division of Budget representatives provided a budget that closely conforms to the pattern of operation. The new budget format will provide more realistic budgeting and management of funds. The budget programs are Protection-Management, State Forests, Nurseries, Forestation, and Technical and Administrative Support.

Training activities within Administrative areas have been performed for the field employees. All of the field office stenographers spend several days in the Central Office for training and to

review procedures. All County Rangers and district level supervisors attended a three day training school to improve their abilities as supervisors and managers at their performing level.

No large program expansion has taken place in the biennium. The Forest Service now has 498 full-time employees. Of these, 101 are professionals. This basic complement of employees is supported by 548 seasonal employees.

Technical Development Unit

The Technical Development Unit is concerned with the application of research findings to the operational programs of the Forest Service and with assisting the 100 professional employees to maintain technical proficiency. The primary functions of the unit are: applied research and experimental projects; dissemination of scientific information; and liaison with forestry research agencies.

The Unit was established July 1, 1971, with personnel from existing positions among the various units of the North Carolina Forest Service. Seven Foresters and one Forest Ranger working in six project areas compose the Unit. The project areas are: Pine Management, Hardwood Management, Nursery Management, Tree Improvement, Wood Utilization, and Forest Fire Control. A total of 18 individual projects have been completed or are now underway.

Branch of Forest Engineering

The Branch of Forest Engineering provides a function in support of the land base, capital improvements, equipment, and other physical facilities of the N. C. Forest Service. This includes planning, development of plans and specifications, construction, maintenance, and coordination with other State agencies, architects, contractors, equipment manufacturers, etc.

State ownership of the 140-acre tract of forest land on Rendezvous Mountain in Wilkes County has been established by the Courts. This property has been turned over to the Forest Service for development as a demonstration State Forest.

Twenty-one acres of land, along with 11 buildings have been for 50 years at the Kinston airport. This site is used as Region I Headquarters, Eastern Forest Ranger Training Facility, N. C. Forest Service Aircraft Maintenance Facility, and Forest Fire Equipment Development Facility.

Forest Service District Headquarters sites at New Bern (eight acres), Lexington (six acres), and Chapel Hill (six acres) have been acquired and are now in process of development.

Five smaller sites for field administrative units or towers were acquired by purchase. Three are for combination county headquarters and equipment shelters, one for a lookout tower, and one for a landing craft anchorage site.

A seedling packing and shipping building has been constructed at the Linville River Forest Tree Nursery near Crossnore. This is a three thousand one hundred square foot building and is the largest building on the property. A Nurseryman's residence of one thousand square feet, and a standard office building of thirteen hundred square feet, have also been constructed at the Linville River Forest Tree Nursery.

The first unit of the Western Forest Ranger Training Facility, a Training Faculty and Transient Residence building (seventeen hundred square feet) has been constructed and placed in use at the Linville River State Forest.

A combination County Headquarters and Equipment Shelter building (twenty-six hundred square feet) was constructed in Chowan County near Valhalla providing a needed facility in the county.

The N. C. Forest Service, has 77 crawler-tractor-fireline plow units, with transport trucks, in operation for forest fire suppression work. An additional 13 crawler tractor dozers are in operation for fire and other forestry uses.

A total of 24 aircraft are in operation by the N. C. Forest Service for forest fire control activities, forest pest control surveys, and

forest management activities. Seven of these aircraft are on loan from the military services.

The N. C. Forest Service operates a fleet of over 800 motor vehicles, including over 300 pickup trucks. Practically all are connected to various N. C. Forest Service area headquarters by a network of two-way communications radios.

Forest Protection and Management Sub-Program

Protection of North Carolina's forests from the ravages of wild-fires, insects, and diseases is a primary objective of the North Carolina Forest Service. Also of major importance is the process of making the forests of the state more productive in economic and social benefits through the application of professional management principles on a planned, continuous basis.

This Sub-Program involves the protection activities of Forest Fire Control and Pest Control as well as Forest and Watershed Management activities. The Management activities provide technical advice and services to private forest landowners. Both Protection and Management functions are carried out in the 94 cooperating counties.

Forest Fire Control involves the prevention, detection and suppression of wildfires on 18 million acres of forest land and is the most demanding activity. Fire control assignments receive top priority in the arrangement of work schedules with all other activities being affected by the degree of fire danger.

The county organization is the basic unit in the Forest Service with the County Ranger being responsible for all programs in his county. The emphasis and balance of the various programs are determined by the overall needs and opportunity for accomplishments in each individual county.

Forest Fire Control

Progress continued to be made in the overall reduction of the number of wildfires during the past two years. The number of fires for both 1970 and 1971 were below the previous five year

average, even though the number of acres burned increased in 1971. This increase in acreage burned is attributed to four project fires in the Spring of 1971.

The lowest number of fires in seven years occurred during 1971. Over one-half of the total number of acres lost during 1971 were destroyed by four project fires. (A project fire is one which requires men and equipment from across the State and several days before it can be brought under control or contained.) The largest of these was the Stumpy Point Fire which started on Monday, March 22, 1971. Before being brought under control on March 26, the fire had destroyed 30,000 acres of coastal forests in Dare County and threatened the community of Stumpy Point. High winds and soft ground adversely affected the control efforts of the 150 men who fought the fire.

The second large fire occurred on April 13 in Onslow County when two smaller fires, started by a passing freight train, burned together and began devastating the remote areas of that coastal county. Low humidity and high temperatures aggravated the control efforts as a general lack of rain over the State continued. Before this fire could be controlled, it had burned 6700 acres.

The third project fire started while the second one was still raging. On April 15 a large fire was reported in the Hales Lake area of Camden and Currituck counties. Within two and a half hours, the fire had destroyed 1000 acres of forest and was classified as a project fire. This fire was finally contained four days later after changing winds from passing weather fronts caused the inferno to burn 7400 acres.

The most deplorable fire of the season started on Sunday, April 18, in the Angola Swamp section of Duplin county. This fire was intentionally set by person or persons as yet unknown. High winds and temperatures, low humidity, and inaccessability joined forces to complicate the control effort as time and again the fire would jump control lines and the fire fighters were forced back to start again. When this fire was at last controlled on April 22, it had charred 18,500 acres and killed untold number of wildlife.

An extremely wet fall and winter in 1971-72 virtually eliminated

the Fall Fire Season. The wet weather continued into the Spring and Summer of 1972 making the Spring Fire Season one of the lightest on record. In the first six months of 1972, 2136 wildfires destroyed 36,876 acres of forest. Fully one-half of this acreage was lost during the Hofmann Fire of April 16-22, 1972.

This fire began early Sunday afternoon, April 16. The initial attack on the fire was swift and massive, but high winds pushed the fire faster than the fire fighters could build control lines. At 3 a.m., Monday April 17, an unpredicted and drastic wind shift occurred. One fire fighter, an employee of Albemarle Paper Company assisting the N. C. Forest Service during this emergency, was killed shortly after 3 a.m. when the shifting winds caused the fire to engulf him. Before this fire was contained on Friday, April 22, it had consumed 18,500 acres and had been fought by 150 Forest Service Rangers using every available piece of equipment, including three small and three large aerial delivery tankers, 20 forestry students from Wayne Community College, and 120 U. S. Marines from Camp LeJeune.

	No. Wildfires	No. Acres Burned
Five Year Average (1965-69)	5,073	88,073
1970	4,888	73,078
1971	3,578	96,782

The Fire Prevention and Law Enforcement Section of the N. C. Forest Service became fully operational during the past biennium. The purpose of the Fire Prevention and Law Enforcement Section is to promote an increased awareness of the damages and effects of wildfires, to determine the cause of each wildfire, and to prosecute those responsible when appropriate. The Section includes a Senior Staff Forester as Section Head, a Communications Specialist, and a stenographer based in the Forest Service Headquarters in Raleigh; three Fire Prevention Foresters with offices in Sylva, Rockingham, and Clayton; three Law Enforcement Specialists with offices in Elizabethtown, Morganton, and Clayton; and a stenographer at Clayton.

As part of its increased fire prevention effort, the N. C. Forest Service began producing short (maximum of 60 seconds) public service announcements for television in the spring of 1971. The films were distributed to selected television stations serving North Carolina the following fall. During the first eight months, the spots used by the television stations received an estimated \$125,000 worth of free advertising time.

Increased training in all areas of fire control has been emphasized during the biennium. Four control schools for college students in forestry from Clemson, North Carolina State University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Wayne Community College were conducted each summer. Basic and Advanced Forest Fire Equipment Operators Schools were held, as well as an Air Attack School. The Region I Fire Control Training School, which includes industrial and other agency cooperators, was also held in the fall of 1970 and 1971.

Several firsts were recorded for the N. C. Forest Service during the past biennium. In August 1970, several major forest fires raged out of control in Washington State. The State of Washington and the U. S. Forest Service having exhausted their supply of manpower from the Western States, requested assistance from States east of the Mississippi River. North Carolina was the first state east of the Mississippi to be called and within seven hours of receiving the call on August 26, a 26-man crew of volunteers from the N. C. Forest Service was flying to Wenatchee, Washington. The following day a second call for assistance was received, this time requesting two crews. Once again, within a matter of hours, the two crews were assembled and ready to go. Altogether 70 volunteers from the N. C. Forest Service, divided into three crews, were engaged in combating the Wenatchee Fire. The men returned to North Carolina on Labor Day, September 7.

In April 1971, the N. C. Forest Service acquired its first helicopter, a government surplus UH-34 SEAHORSE (Sikorsky S-58). This former Marine Corps helo was equipped to transport an eight man "helitack" crew, as well as a 250 gallon bucket, suspended beneath the aircraft for aerial delivery operations. The helicopter was used in western North Carolina in the Spring of 1972, transporting "helitack" crews to remote mountain fires, supporting

them with water drops from the sling bucket, then picking up the crew when the fire was out and having them ready for the next fire. Early indications are that the "helitack" crew concept will enable the N. C. Forest Service to get fire crews to remote mountain fires much faster and provide better support than any previously tested method.

Pest Control

Forest pest control activities by the Forest Service are classified into two broad categories: program activities and project activities.

Program activities are those related to control of the chronic forest pests of North Carolina. These activities include assistance to landowners with forest insect or disease problems, training Forest Service and cooperator personnel, insect and disease survey, and evaluation and testing of promising pest control materials and methods. Field assistance to landowners is normally given by field foresters. When unusual problems are encountered by the field foresters, they are referred to one of the two Pest Control Foresters for action. Statewide detection is a cooperative effort by N. C. Forest Service personnel, forest industry personnel and other interested people. Detection and survey information is submitted monthly to the Pest Control Staff and is published for public use.

Project activities are those undertaken to suppress specific pests threatening North Carolina woodlands. Current project activities are controlling white pine blister rust, oak wilt and southern pine beetle.

The white pine blister rust project is active in Ashe, Avery and Watauga counties. Potential white pine planting sites are surveyed and the alternate host of the disease (gooseberry) is destroyed within a 400 foot area surrounding the proposed planting site. Established white pine plantations are re-surveyed annually to prevent re-invasion of gooseberry. The project is particularly important where Christmas tree plantations are involved due to the high value of the plantations. During the past biennium 34,770 acres were surveyed and 437 landowners were assisted as part of this project.

The oak wilt project consists of aerial survey of Buncombe, Burke, Haywood, Madison, Swain and Jackson counties. Follow-up ground checks of suspect trees are made. If cause of tree death is found to be oak wilt, the tree is cut and treated to prevent spread of the disease. Because of the low incidence of this disease during the past year, no treatment of diseased trees was undertaken. Oak wilt project work is done entirely by the Pest Control Staff.

Although southern pine beetle activity has declined this biennium, the insect is still active in 22 counties and project action continues. Control consists of making aerial detection surveys in the infested counties to locate trees being attacked. Three surveys are made each year in counties reporting attacks. In addition, at least one survey is made of surrounding counties to determine if the insect has spread into new areas. When spots of dying trees are located, they are ground checked and involved landowners are notified. The owners are urged to remove infested trees for pulpwood or sawtimber. During the past biennium a total of 2,323,000 board feet of sawtimber and 16,700 cords of pulpwood have been salvaged as a result of project action. The sale of salvaged timber returned an estimated \$153,000 in receipts to the landowners involved.

Forest Management

North Carolina's forests occupy 65% of the total land area of the State. This renewable natural resource provides the raw material for the wood-using industries and wages and profits for that segment of the population who grow, harvest, transport, process and manufacture forest products. In the past, forest management activities have placed almost complete emphasis on timber production. However, with the ever-increasing demands placed upon the land by an expanding population, our efforts in forest management are being broadened to embrace the multiple benefits of watershed development, wildlife habitat improvement, recreation development and scenic improvement.

Over 78 percent of the 20 million acres of commercial forest land in the state is owned by individuals...farmers, merchants,

doctors, lawyers, housewives and others. Past experience and studies have shown that these private, non-industrial ownerships are potentially the most productive of all forest resources than any other public or private ownerships. Yet the majority of these non-industrial ownerships fail to approach their potential productivity. This is the result of a lack of professional forestry advisory services, an inability to carry out forest cultural practices, and in many instances, a lack of financial resources to invest in the improvement of their forest lands.

The North Carolina Forest Service's forest management program is directed at making professional forestry services available to all private, non-industrial owners. A total of 21 Service Foresters and three County Foresters devote all or most of their efforts to giving forest management assistance to private forest landowners. Other Forest Service foresters devote a portion of their time to providing management assistance. In addition, qualified forest technicians provide management assistance by carrying out recommendations made by the foresters.

Professional forestry advice and assistance is available to the landowners from the Forest Service upon request. A forester will make an examination of the property and evaluate the present condition of the forest area. At the time of examination he will also determine the potential for timber growth, wildlife development, recreation development and improving conditions affecting water quality. The forester then discusses these conditions with the landowner, recommends a plan of action which will benefit both the landowner and the forest resource, and encourages the landowner to implement the plan.

Often times these plans include recommendations for reforestation of unproductive lands. Many of these services are offered on an actual cost basis to landowners through out forestation program which was initiated in 1969. This program is discussed in more detail in the Field Projects Section of this report.

A continuous in-service forest management training program is maintained by the N. C. Forest Service. The purpose of this training is to upgrade the abilities of the non-forester personnel in

the organization in order to allow them to carry out the forest management prescriptions made by the foresters. Since the inception of the training program in 1968, a total of 73 employees have completed the course. Additional in-service training is also offered to foresters. During the period of this report, special training was given in hardwood management, heavy equipment capabilities in site preparation, and care and treatment of tree seedlings.

Emphasis during the past year has been directed toward placing a larger volume of forest land under improved management. Efforts are currently underway to encourage private consultant foresters to expand their service to landowners. In addition, N. C. Forest Service policy has been broadened to provide for greater participation of our non-forester personnel in the management program.

Following is a summary of forest management accomplishments during the last biennium.

	1970-71	*1971-72	Total
Number Landowners Given Assistance	4,773	4,963	9,736
Acres for Which Management Plans Written	110,194	94,110	204,304
Products Harvested According to Approved Management Practices:			
Board Feet	36,732,000	26,041,000	62,773,000
Cords	64,696	29,135	93,831
Trees (Special for. Products)	**	56,865	56,865
Gross Returns to Landowners	\$1,761,005	\$1,336,114	\$3,097,119
Acres on Which Improved Cultural Practices Completed:			
Site Preparation	4,200	11,291	15,491
Tree Planting or Seedling	12,357	24,050	36,407
Timber Stand Improvement	9,530	831	10,361

*Statistics Available Only for 11 months (July-May)

**Statistics Not Available

Cooperative Programs

The cooperative programs, as reported here, are designed to supplement the basic forest management program by making available Federal funds for enhancing productivity of private non-industrial woodlands.

Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation Program (ALSCP): Section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorized financial assistance, in the form of cost sharing, to Appalachian area landowners for improving conservation practices on their lands. Forest tree planting and timber stand improvement were authorized practices in North Carolina. A total of 1620 acres were planted or treated during the 1970 and 1971 calendar years with \$52,845 of cost sharing with Appalachia funds. North Carolina landowners used more of their allocation of funds for the forestry practices than any of the other 12 states in the program.

Congress did not appropriate funds to continue the program.

Resource Conservation and Development Program (RC&D): Two RC&D projects were in operation in North Carolina during the biennium. This program provides authorized financial and technical assistance to local sponsors in developing plans for conserving and developing all resources of multi-county areas for the economic and social improvement of its people.

The North Central Piedmont RC&D comprises Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Guilford, Orange and Rockingham counties. A project forester, employed by the N. C. Forest Service, assists local landowners in improving and managing their forest resources.

The Western Six RC&D project is composed of Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon and Swain counties. County steering committees are in the process of developing plans for project measures which will improve the resources of the six-county area.

Small Watershed Program (PL-566): The N. C. Forest Service provides technical forestry assistance to landowners in establishing forest conservation practices which protect watershed values, improve forest soil hydrology and reduce sedimentation under this program. Twenty-one PL-566 projects are currently in operation. Five projects were completed and the Upper Bay River Project in Pamlico County was authorized for operation during the biennium.

Federal-state watershed funds are used to employ two Watershed Foresters who supplement the State's CFM Foresters in accelerating forest improvement assistance to the landowners in 14 of the larger projects. A total of 104 acres of critical soil erosion areas were stabilized by planting with trees.

Watershed forest resource improvement requirements were studied in assisting cooperating agencies in developing work plans for three projects.

Rural Environmental Assistance Program (REAP): The Rural Environmental Assistance Program shares the cost with landowners of establishing conservation practices which improve the environment. Foresters with the N. C. Forest Service furnish technical forestry assistance to the REAP Committee and approve the REAP tree planting and forest improvement practices for cost sharing.

Farmers and other forest landowners planted 25,013 acres with forest tree seedlings and improved 1677 acres of established forests under the program during 1970 and 1971. The Federal share of the cost was \$400,325.

Forest Industry Programs: N. C. Forest Service cooperates with sponsoring forest industry organizations in promoting the "Tree Farm" and "Third Forest" programs. N. C. Forest Service foresters serve as inspectors for applicants for Tree Farm certification. North Carolina had 1346 certified tree farms as of January 1, 1971, involving 2,479,107 acres.

State Forests Sub-Program

State Forests allow the public to become familiar with the economic and social values of North Carolina's forest resources and the forestry practices used to manage forests for the maximum realization of these values. This sub-program includes the interpretation of the following management objectives for laymen and the demonstration of forest management techniques related to these objectives for professionals: timber, water, wildlife, recreation aesthetics, and environmental enhancement. State Forests also offer an excellent but undeveloped potential for public

recreation in a forest environment, combined with an educational experience.

Bladen Lakes State Forest

The 36,000 acre Bladen Lakes State Forest continued in its role as an outstanding demonstration of practical forestry practices on marginal lands. The large number of foresters, students, and private landowners who visit the forest and learn from its operations emphasizes the value of such an area.

Since the Bladen Lakes State Forest was established in 1939, it has operated on a "receipt" basis with sale of forest products paying for the entire operation. The forest land pays taxes to Bladen County in the same manner as does any private landowner. The receipts from the sales of forest products during the biennium totaled \$488,812. Total taxes paid to Bladen County during the biennium amounted to \$25,986.

A planned program of development has been in operation since the first two years. During the biennium this development included preparation of fifty acres of area for seed orchard expansion; site preparation and planting of 1,401 acres; visitation by over one-thousand persons on field trips; 3,200 hunter days provided; the establishment of 108 game food plots; and extensive fire prevention and control activities. Only two wildfires, burning a total of three and one-half acres, occurred on the State Forest during the biennium.

Small State Forests

During the past two fiscal years, one small State Forest, Rendezvous in Wilkes County, was turned over to the North Carolina Forest Service. This is a 140 acre tract which had been given to the State Parks Division several years previous. Considerable work was required to settle the boundary lines, secure a valid deed, and end unauthorized timber trespasses. The woodland acres of the Griffiths Nursery in Johnston County, approximately 307 acres, were designated as the Clayton State Forest. The old Holmes Nursery in Henderson County, which had been phased out as a nursery, was

changed to the Holmes State Forest. This is an area of 206 acres of forest land and twenty-five acres of open land. At the Linville Nursery in Avery County, 375 acres of forest land was designated as the Linville River State Forest.

Negotiations are currently underway for the lease of a 167 acre forested area near Lenoir, North Carolina for development as a small State Forest. These small State Forests are being developed as Forestry-Demonstration-Recreation Areas.

During the preceeding biennium the Board of Conservation and Development defined the role of the North Carolina Forest Service in the field of recreation. This role essentially emphasizes conservation education as a function of forest recreation. The North Carolina Forest Service was directed to expand its program to include this concept as availability of funds allows on lands it controls and upon land that may be acquired for such purposes.

A Landscape Architect was employed and he and a Staff Forester were assigned full time to the implementation of this concept.

Forestation Sub-Program

This sub-program makes available to private landowners the trained manpower, specialized equipment, and supervision to carry out the cultural practices recommended by the Foresters in the Forest Protection and Management Sub-Program or by private consulting foresters. These facilities are provided through State manpower and equipment on a custom fee basis and by actively developing and supporting private contractors who are qualified to perform this specialized work. An important secondary objective is the development of private contractors with forestry capabilities.

All types of forestry cultural services are available but major emphasis is on conversion and preparation of sites for reforestation, tree planting, prescribed burning, and timber stand improvement. Work in the woods to carry out the prescribed practices is self-supporting from landowner fees. In addition to this, a major effort is required to provide overall supervision and coordination between Forest Service Districts, Consulting Foresters, landowners, Forestation work units, and private contractors.

Twelve Custom Rangers have been employed and given the specific responsibility for seeking out and developing competent private contractors. This service to the private contractors includes determining which contractors have the capability for rendering professional services, introducing contractors to landowners interested in forestry development work, assisting contractors in moving from job to job, assisting in training contractor crews in quality control, and upon completion of work measuring acreages and inspection for compliance to protect the interest of the landowner. In areas where contractor participation is limited Custom Rangers receive the request for landowner service and comply by using organic Forest Service forces or a combination of Forest Service and contractor capability.

In an effort to further encourage local contractors, the receipts from equipment rentals have been used to purchase additional implements for rental.

Considerable time has been required in determining, specifying, receiving, and modifying heavy equipment; therefore, initial effort and funds were concentrated in this direction. Currently, six heavy site preparation and one medium unit are in use in the field. These units are supported by a fleet of sedans, station wagons, mechanic trucks, pickups, hauling units, and jeeps. During Fiscal Year 1972-73, equipment purchases will concentrate on implements such as bedding plows, root rakes, tree planters, V-blades, and shearing blades. This will allow an increase of the capability of all tractor units, both private and contractor. Beyond this fiscal year, anticipated equipment needs are for one heavy site preparation tractor per year.

During the biennium, 9,805 acres have been planted by Forest Service crews. Mechanically site prepared by Forest Service crews amounted to 5,632 acres and an additional 3,454 acres have been prepared by private contractors using North Carolina Forest Service owned rental equipment.

During the same period, the program's purpose of developing and supporting private contractors was admirably met. Private contractors site prepared 15,879 acres and planted 24,245 acres as a direct result of the Forestation Program.

This program was also designed to provide a highly trained and well equipped force to serve as a back-up to our regular fire control units during periods of extreme emergency. During the past two fire seasons, the Forestation organization contributed heavily to suppression efforts on all major and project forest fires.

Forest Tree Nursery Sub-Program

The mass production and distribution to private landowners of high quality planting stock for the artificial reforestation of the State's 8.5 million acres of understocked forest land is the objective of this program. The associated Tree Improvement Program applies the scientific principle of genetics to develop forest seedlings with improved potential for rapid growth and high quality timber production.

The Forest Tree Nurseries produce the seedling requirements of all types for forest landowners throughout the State. Eleven primary species are needed in various sections of the State. These primary forest trees are used to reforest lands either after timber harvesting, following wildfire, or when poor quality forest stands are reforested. They are also used to establish new forests to rehabilitate eroded land and to put idle land into production.

The North Carolina Forest Service operates forest tree nurseries in Avery, Burke, Johnston, and Wayne Counties. During the biennium, more than 88,000,000 seedlings were produced and distributed. This decrease in sales of eighteen million trees from the preceding biennium was caused by loss of custom production resulting from the establishment of another industrial nursery in North Carolina, and by an extremely warm, wet planting season in 1971-72 which limited site preparation and thus had a depressing effect on seedling sales.

The prototype of a mechanical seedling harvester has been developed and proven under field conditions. Mechanization of the seedling lifting operation should result in significant savings in labor costs when this technique becomes fully operational at all nurseries.

Other efforts at mechanization of nursery operations include:

development of weeding machines which transport weeding crews across the nursery beds - use of these machines improves the effectiveness of the weeding and reduces labor costs; and the fumigation of nursery bed fields has been almost completely mechanized by the purchase and modification of methyl bromide injection machines, and the development of a portable machine to remove the fumigation covers.

A detailed five year plan, with emphasis on the orderly expansion of the primary pine orchards and on the location of select upland hardwood trees for use in the Tree Improvement Program, has been developed and implemented.

The study of fume resistance in White Pine continues.

Production of seed in commercial quantities has been obtained from the Shortleaf Pine Orchard and is expected from the Virginia Pine Orchard in 1972. Seed yields in appreciable quantities from the other orchards are expected within the next five years.

DIVISION OF GEODETIC SURVEY

The Division of Geodetic Survey is the official representative of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources in the field of Geodesy in the establishment of precisely monumented stations on the North Carolina Coordinate System. During this biennium, the Division has worked in close cooperation with the National Geodetic Survey (formerly the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey) to have our work published into the National Network. Now that we have been in operation for twelve years, other State and Federal agencies have come to recognize the value of our work and are cooperating in furthering our cause.

Work of the Division

During the 1970-1972 biennium, the Division established thirteen hundred and sixty-five horizontal stations, which includes running over seven hundred miles of traverse lines. The 1971 Legislature authorized funds to establish four new positions. These positions were filled in August 1971 to start our 2nd Order leveling party. To date the Division has run some five hundred miles of level lines and established over six hundred and twenty-five Bench Marks. The office has completed and transmitted to the National Geodetic Survey in Rockville, Maryland fourteen horizontal projects and nine vertical level lines. The Division has received nine projects published by the National Geodetic Survey during the last biennium.

Cooperative Programs

In November 1970, the Corps of Engineers in Wilmington, North Carolina, contracted the Division to run levels along the Neuse River Dam, northwest of Raleigh. This contract covered over seventy-five miles of level lines and some seventy-five Bench Marks. In December 1971 the Division entered into another contract with the Corps of Engineers to run over ninety-five miles of 2nd Order levels including one hundred and thirty-two Bench Marks from Sanford to Randleman Dam, on Deep River.

In September 1970 a slide talk was prepared by the Division. It describes the operation of the work done by the Division and

the slides explain some of the operation carried out in geodetic survey work. The slide talk has been given to civic groups, engineers and land surveyors throughout the State.

Miscellaneous Activities

The Director and Assistant Director attended the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping in Washington, D. C. in March 1972 in an effort to keep up with the latest developments in geodetic and land survey techniques. In February 1971, the Division purchased one of the new Laser Ranger distance measuring instruments. It is a pleasure to report it is a very satisfactory instrument.

DIVISION OF LAW AND ORDER

The Division of Law and Order was established by Act of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1969 and given the following powers and duties:

To assist and participate with State and local law - enforcement agencies at their request, to improve law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice.

To make studies and recommendations for the improvement of law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice.

To encourage public support and respect for law and order.

To seek ways to continue to make North Carolina a safe and secure State for its citizens.

To make grants for use in pursuing its objectives under such conditions as are deemed by the Department to be necessary.

The Law and Order Division is the administrative and implementation agency for the Governor's Committee on Law and Order. The Committee establishes policy and planning for all grants to North Carolina by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U. S. Department of Justice. Since 1969, approximately \$24 million has been allocated to North Carolina for planning and action in criminal justice and law enforcement.

According to the General Statutes the Committee on Law and Order shall consist of “. . . the Governor, Attorney General, Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, Commander of the State Highway Patrol, Director of Administration, Chairman of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, Commissioner of Correction, Chairman of the Board of Paroles, Director of the Probation Commission, Adjutant General, and Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, all serving ex officio, and 14 members appointed by the Governor, which number shall consist of one sheriff, two police executives, one judge of the superior court, one judge of the district court, one solicitor of the superior court, two citizens of the State with a knowledge of juvenile delinquency, three officials representing local government, one attorney specializing in the defense of criminal cases, and two citizens of the State who are not public officials. All appointed members shall serve for a term of one year and shall be eligible for reappointment. All members

who are public officers shall serve as members ex officio of the Committee and shall perform their duties on the Committee in addition to their regular duties imposed by law. The Governor shall annually designate a member of the Committee to serve as its chairman."

The following represents the present Committee membership:

Governor Robert W. Scott, Chairman
Attorney General Robert Morgan
Charles J. Dunn, Jr., Director, State Bureau of Investigation
Colonel E. C. Guy, Jr., Commander, State Highway Patrol
Dr. William L. Turner, Director, Department of Administration
Fred L. Cooper, Chairman, Human Relations Commission
Bert M. Montague, Director, Administrative Office of the Courts
V. Lee Bounds, Commissioner, Department of Correction
William H. Gibson, Director, Probation Commission
Major General Ferd Davis, Adjutant General, National Guard
Joe W. Garrett, Commissioner, Department of Motor Vehicles
Wade E. Brown, Chairman, Board of Paroles
Sheriff Carl H. Axsom, Rockingham County
Chief Phillip L. Paul, Washington Police Department
Judge Frank M. Armstrong
Attorney Mary Gaither Whitener
Judge J. Phil Carlton
M. Hugh Thompson
Helen Little
R. Vance Robertson, Acting Commissioner, Department of
Youth Development
Solicitor W. G. Ransdell, Jr., Vice Chairman
Fred D. Alexander, City Councilman
John M. Gold, City Manager, City Hall
John T. Morrissey, Sr., Executive Secretary, North Carolina
Association of County Commissioners
Attorney Allen A. Bailey
Attorney James R. Van Camp
Chief W. C. Owens, Elizabeth City Police Department

The Governor's Committee on Law and Order was established by Executive Order in 1965. It was made a statutory State Agency under Chapter 143, Article 46 of the General Statutes by

the 1967 General Assembly, and its composition changed to provide greater local representation and additional state representation by the General Assembly March 10, 1969.

The Committee is charged with establishing policy and planning and executing the State's duties with respect to all grants to the State by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U. S. Department of Justice. The Committee has the authority to review, approve and maintain general oversight of the State plan and its implementation, including subgrants and allocations to local units of government. (Chapter 143A-129, Article 12, The General Statutes of North Carolina "Executive Organization Act of 1971")

To implement these changes, the Law and Order Division was created by Act of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1969 as the State planning agency, as contemplated by the Congress of the United States in Title I - Law Enforcement Assistance of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act as amended by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 - Public Law 91-644.

Under the provision of General Statute 143-323, the Law and Order Division operates as the executing agent of the Commission on Law and Order, and is responsible for administering the State of North Carolina's Crime prevention and control program.

The North Carolina Law and Order Division, Department of Natural and Economic Resources is presently preparing its fifth annual Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan in order to qualify the state for Federal matching funds. This Plan will make possible the commitment of discretionary and block grant funds across the entire spectrum of needs within the Criminal Justice System of North Carolina.

Federal matching funds can be applied to programs within the following categories:

- (1) Upgrade Criminal Justice
- (2) Develop Crime Prevention Programs

- (3) Design Programs for Prevention and Control and Juvenile Delinquency
- (4) Improve Methods of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals
- (5) Improve Prosecution, Court Activities and Law Reform
- (6) Increase the Effectiveness of Corrections and Rehabilitation (including Probation, Pardon and Parole)
- (7) Reduce Organized Crime
- (8) Prevent or Control Riots and Civil Disorders
- (9) Improve Relations between Communities and the Criminal Justice System
- (10) Provide for Research and Development of Present or New Methods in the Criminal Justice Spectrum within the State

Because many law enforcement problems are local in nature, the development of plans and the implementation of projects becomes a joint effort among local, regional and state agencies. The Administrative staff of the Law and Order Division endeavors to work with these agencies in all possible ways to insure a program of credibility, integrity, faithfulness to regulations and responsiveness to needs.

Needs of Criminal Justice

Some of the more important needs are: (1) upgrading law enforcement personnel. This includes training, degree programs and curriculum development for law enforcement and expanding law enforcement personnel resources; (2) improvement of detection and apprehension methods. Includes resource management and manpower allocation, improved communications and information systems, standard operating equipment, physical facilities improvement, and improved and expanded forensic and technical services. (3) court programs. Includes pre-trial release and diagnostic services, law reform, administration of criminal justice

personnel, and police legal advisors; (4) programs for juvenile prevention and control. Includes pre-delinquent programs, programs to keep juveniles out of court, alternatives to State training school commitment, improvement of State training school programs, aftercare and creation of more juvenile divisions within police departments; (5) programs in adult correction. Includes recruitment and training of correctional personnel, improved physical facilities, development of community resources for rehabilitation, assistance for re-entry and integration back into community for inmates; and (6) additional research and data collection.

All of the above needs are being addressed by LEAA funds. The Division has tried to use these funds as "seed money" for innovative projects which can eventually be picked up by the local communities or State agencies.

Planning and Program Development

North Carolina is searching for the best methods of planning and program development available to suit its particular situation. In the past the Division has solicited direction from local communities in trying to determine the needs of the State. The State is divided into 17 multi-county planning regions in order to provide a system whereby local input is encouraged. The local communities submit grant applications through their regional policy boards to the Division. Thus, the results in the past have been that local communities have determined the funding priorities for 75% of Part C Block Grant LEAA monies. Plans are now to improve this system in utilizing FY 1973 monies by first setting statewide priorities for the following reasons: (1) With the multiplicity of criminal justice agencies throughout the State which operate separately and independently of each other, it is impossible to provide total coordination and assistance to all communities; (2) When allowing local communities to establish total priority requirements for LEAA grant expenditures, it is difficult to put cohesiveness into the overall division program. What is good for the individual community is not necessarily good for the total Criminal Justice System unless it is coordinated with related criminal justice agencies. In our modern day society, crimes are not local in nature. The SPA is now trying to provide a balance

between local participation and regional and statewide coordination of services. Starting with FY 1973 the division will provide funding priorities (with local input) which the local communities will use as guidelines for submitting project applications.

Past Priorities

As noted earlier, local communities have basically determined past priorities. There is however, a close correlation between the needs determined by the SPA and these past priorities. The following areas have developed as priorities:

1. Detection and Apprehension
2. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control
3. Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel (Police, Courts, and Corrections)
4. Correction and Rehabilitation
5. Court Prosecution and Law Reform
6. Crime Statistic and Research
7. Community Relations

1. Detection and Apprehension: The most immediate needs recognized by local communities were the most visible, tangible things such as standard operating equipment and communications. Communications accounted for \$1,442,000 in FY 1972 alone. A long range plan for communications has been approved by LEAA. The planning methodology utilized has received strong support from LEAA and will save financial and manpower resources for the State.

2. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control: A dramatic increase in LEAA funds being directed to this area is evident. Grant awards increased from \$316,886 in FY 1970 to \$2,060,536 in FY 1972. The current trend is toward developing community based treatment facilities and services to divert juveniles from the juvenile and adult Criminal Justice Systems.

3. Upgrading Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Personnel: In the past, priorities within this area have included training, salary increases and career development. Moreover, a bill was unsuccessfully submitted to the North Carolina General Assembly

to support with LEAA assistance, the creation of a Criminal Justice Academy. Currently, support from both the Priorities Sub-committee and the Legislative Sub-committee of the Supervisory Board reflect an increased commitment to return to the General Assembly for support of statewide legislation in this area which would utilize a substantial amount of LEAA funds in future years.

4. Adult Correction and Rehabilitation: Primary emphasis has been in the two areas of developing community resources for rehabilitation (\$609,000 of FY 1972 funds) to slow the flow of offenders going into the institutional system, and providing increased re-entry services for residents leaving the institutional system (\$571,750 of FY 1972 funds) which will support approximately 45 Parole and Correctional officers providing job and residency assistance, etc. In addition, correctional personnel training and recruitment (\$302,000 of FY 1972 funds), jail renovation and construction (\$398,000 of FY 1972 funds), and assistance for those incarcerated (\$432,000 of FY 1972 funds), are priorities. Deserving special recognition is the N. C. Department of Correction Volunteer Program, which has developed to the extent that volunteers are visiting residents in institutions and oftentimes taking them briefly into the community, approximately 20,000 times per quarter.

5. Court Prosecution and Law Reform: As of December, 1970, North Carolina completed a program of court reorganization which had its beginning more than a decade ago. North Carolina now has a unified judicial system operating in all 100 counties of the State. The unified judicial system consists of an Appellate Division composed of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, a Superior Court Division, and a District Court Division. All of the officers and personnel of the Judicial Department are employees of the State.

The bulk of LEAA funds in this area have been for criminal code revision, projects to provide assistance for solicitors or court liaison officers and police advisors. North Carolina's courts are suffering from case backlogs as is typical throughout the country. Through LEAA funds, the SPA hopes to provide some relief from this situation.

6. Crime Statistic and Research: One of the most frustrating element of SPA endeavors to improve the Criminal Justice System is the shortage of reliable statistics and record keeping systems. Projects have been funded on both the local and State levels to overcome this obstacle to effective criminal justice planning. The SPA has made grants for the Police Information Network (PIN) which will quickly evolve to a total criminal justice information system. A timetable has been established and proposals are currently under review to develop a statewide plan for a criminal justice information system.

7. Community Relations: One key element to effective law enforcement is a good relationship between law enforcement and the community. Many of our local communities have recognized this and have added community relations officers to those departments or created community relations units, and in once instance a family crisis unit has been established. In addition, the North Carolina Human Relations Council is receiving LEAA monies for a police-community relations program to be held in cities to deal with, and hopefully, improve human relations.

The following two projects are representative of areas being funded by the Division of Law and Order:

State:	North Carolina
Category:	Significant Community Involvement
Project Title:	Use of Community Volunteers as a Resource for Post-Release Adjustment
Amount of Federal Funding:	\$43,887
Funding Year:	1971

Project Description: This community volunteer program was begun as a pilot effort in Mecklenburg County in 1969. As a result of the demonstrated and documented success of the project, it has been instituted in most of the correction centers throughout the State. The project locates and trains a group of

community volunteers to assist released inmates in making adjustments to the community.

The volunteer acts as a friend and resource person in making the released inmate aware of all the community resources available to him and gives him assistance in taking advantage of these services. Transaction between the two will begin in the prison situation, and upon discharge, the same volunteer will attempt to maintain interaction until such a time as both feel that the assistance is no longer required.

The following is representative of leaves from prison for participation in the program granted from October, 1970 through June, 1971:

October -- December 1970. . .	19,514
January -- March 1971	16,332
April -- June 1971	22,318

The program has received much favorable publicity from the various news media. It has evoked considerable community interest and participation. Volunteers come from all factions of the community, representing professional and lay people. The inmates participating are solicited by community action groups and public education areas to speak on their experiences and their reactions to the overall program.

State:	North Carolina
Category:	Administrative Improvements
Project Title:	Pre-trial Evaluation Release Agency
Amount of Federal Funds:	\$56,800
Funding Year:	1971

Project Description: The Division granted, in April of 1971, a project entirely new to the State's Criminal Justice System. The project is a Pre-Trial Evaluation Release Agency. The intention of the program, located in Charlotte, North Carolina is

to allow persons arrested, confined in the county jail, and unable to afford bail, to apply to the Pre-Trial Evaluation Release Agency.

The agency permits release on recognizance and allows the county to be absolved of detention and care. In Charlotte - Mecklenburg, the jail population averages approximately 300 per day, with perhaps 150 to 200 of these awaiting trial. Detention awaiting trial may exceed three (3) months. The cost for the county is excessive and unnecessary with this program available. Persons released can become contributing members of society while awaiting trial, thus better able to afford their own defence.

From inception, the program has been deemed successful and has been documented. The obvious success has become known throughout the State, and there have been numerous requests for information toward implementation in other areas.

Percentage wise in terms of the number of persons who show for trial and also in the volume of cases, the project surpasses the surrogate Baltimore and Washington programs.

It is felt that this entire package program can be implemented in any other jurisdiction. Preliminary actions are being taken to expand the program to cover some felony cases.

Documentation to date (6/28/72) includes the following:

STATISTICS

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM

(8½ Months)

Mecklenburg County Program

3,547	Interviewed
2,477	Released
18	Failed to appear

6	Rearrested
12	Fugitives
2,047	Tried
1,210	Guilty
94	Not Guilty
691	Other (PJC, NP, NPWL)
52	Rescinded / Terminated
55,730	*Days on P. T. R. (Jail days)

*55,730 @ \$4.50 Per Day = \$250,785

This program has spanned 55,730 jail days at \$4.50 per day representing a savings to Mecklenburg County for detention in the amount of \$250,785.

In summary:

Major Accomplishments of the Division of Law and Order

The role of the North Carolina Division of Law and Order is basically twofold: (1) to assure the development of statewide comprehensive planning within the Criminal Justice System, and (2) to administer Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds to improve the total system on the local, regional and state levels. To interpret the impact which the Division has had on crime prevention and reduction is impossible at this time as the statewide uniform crime reporting system is only now beginning to materialize with the aid of LEAA funds. It is, however, possible to point to the amounts of federal monies which have gone into improving the Criminal Justice System and to indicate where and how these monies have been expended.

North Carolina's efforts to improve the Criminal Justice System have succeeded in involving over 460 local and state agencies, representing all one hundred counties, in the LEAA program. Input is also being received from 17 regional policy boards which represent in excess of 870 local officials and citizens. Through regional planning units, local law enforcement agencies and state agencies such as courts and corrections, North Carolina is bringing greater continuity to its Criminal Justice System. As a planning agency, the Division of Law and Order has been able for the first

time to look at the total system and the relationship of its parts. North Carolina has been able to provide better salaries for many law enforcement officers, as well as provide training for other criminal justice officers (police, courts and corrections).

Since the inception of the LEAA program in North Carolina federal funds have been allocated, based on predetermined priorities, into the following functional categories:

1. Detection and Apprehension
2. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control
3. Upgrading Law enforcement Personnel (Police, Courts, Corrections)
4. Adult Correction and Rehabilitation
5. Court Prosecution and Law Reform
6. Crime Statistics and Research
7. Community Relations

Major Accomplishments

Since the Division of Law and Order's primary function is to obtain and allocate federal funds to the North Carolina Criminal Justice System, any list of the Division's accomplishments would have to include a breakdown on funding. The following statistics show the breakdown on federal funding by category, by fiscal year of this Division since its inception.

Category	1969	1970	1971	1972	TOTAL
Crime Statistics and Information				428,972	428,972
Construction		196,346	564,885	504,700	1,265,931
Research and Development	51,001	122,592	345,204	272,259	791,056
Organized Crime Control			24,209	57,930	82,139
Community Relations		193,352	281,120	373,575	848,047
Prosecution, Court and Law Reform	122,956	177,845	414,269	766,506	1,481,576

Category	1969	1970	1971	1972	TOTAL
Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency		316,886	1,234,941	2,060,536	3,612,363
Correction and Rehabilitation	74,726	446,918	811,384	1,138,236	2,471,264
Crime Prevention	24,077	112,340	115,912	90,242	342,571
Detection and Apprehension	142,651	2,387,814	3,317,423	3,089,357	8,937,245
Upgrading Personnel	87,421	618,825	1,111,953	1,320,687	3,138,886
Riots and Civil Disorders Control		52,081	83,700	100,000	235,781
Miscellaneous	38,883				38,883
TOTALS	\$618,715	\$4,625,000	\$8,305,000	\$10,203,000	\$23,751,715

In addition to the above \$23,751,715 in Part C federal funds for law enforcement, \$2,133,000 has been awarded to North Carolina for correctional institutions and facilities, bringing the total Block Grant Action Funds Awarded to North Carolina by LEAA to \$24,884,715.

Conclusion

The North Carolina Division of Law and Order has endeavored to find the most effective realistic system possible to administer LEAA monies. Fortunately, North Carolina is quickly developing the machinery to launch a new course in criminal justice improvements which will involve systematic long range planning with an evaluation system to assure proper utilization of all resources. The Division was recently reorganized to provide more staff for planning and grants management to handle the additional monies coming to this state. Soon the state will have a uniform crime reporting system and a Criminal Justice Information System, as well as a Criminal Justice Standards Council to promote training and career development. The court and correctional systems are now statewide programs, both under central leadership which will allow for the highest degree of coordination in improving its services. The next few years of existence should be a most rewarding phase of North Carolina's fight to reduce crime.

DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Division of Mineral Resources is the representative of the Department of Conservation and Development in the fields of geology, mineral resources, mining and the treatment of minerals. As specified by state law: "It shall make such examination, survey and mapping of the geology, mineralogy and topography of the State, including their industrial and economic utilization, as it may consider necessary."

The primary function of the Division is to acquire, assimilate and distribute basic scientific information relating to the state's geology, mineral resources and topography. Its role is to serve industry, agriculture and commerce; to provide consulting services to other state agencies; and to serve the individual taxpayer directly by answering his questions and informing him of our mineral resources.

The Division's activities and programs can be grouped into four categories: (1) services, (2) geologic research, (3) cooperative programs and (4) regulatory activities. A summary of the major activities in each of these categories follows:

SERVICES

Services constitute a major portion of the Division's activities and include identifying rock and mineral samples submitted by the citizens of the state, presenting programs on the state's geology and mineral resources to civic organizations and schools, distributing geological maps, reports and technical publications prepared by the Division and providing consulting services and specially prepared reports to other agencies that require geological information.

During the period covered by this report, identification and evaluation of rock and mineral specimens submitted by land-owners, prospectors and rockhounds continued at a high level. North Carolina has long been famous for its unusually large variety of rocks and minerals and the collecting of rock and min-

eral specimens as a hobby, or avocation, attracts many new enthusiasts each year. At the end of the biennium, there were approximately 20 commercially operated mineral collecting localities open to the public on a daily fee basis.

At the request of landowners, staff geologists examine mineral occurrences and furnish the property owner an evaluation of the potential for economic development. Investigations of this type are limited to cursory examinations and to advise the property owner as to whether or not further geologic investigations seem justified, and if so, the procedure he should follow.

Geologic and mineral resources information is becoming increasingly important in urban and regional planning and the Division of Mineral Resources is being called on more and more frequently to furnish data to planners and other state and federal agencies. The Division cooperates with numerous state and federal agencies in furnishing statistical data and geologic reports.

GEOLOGIC RESEARCH

Geologic research conducted by the division consists primarily of detailed geologic mapping and studies relating to the occurrence, distribution and utilization of mineral resources.

During the biennium, research projects conducted in cooperation with the North Carolina State University Minerals Research Laboratory in Asheville, included an evaluation of potential new feldspar resources; evaluation of selected mica schist formations as a substitute for scrap mica in the production of ground mica (project completed, report published); a study of talc deposits in Madison County as a potential new source of high grade talc; and preliminary studies on selected sand deposits as a source for high-grade silica sand.

As a means of providing the division with much needed chemical analytical capability and significantly upgrading the analytical equipment at the Asheville Minerals Research Laboratory, the Board of Conservation and Development approved the use of phosphate lease rent receipts to purchase atomic absorption and spectrographic analytical equipment. This equipment was placed in

the chemical analytical laboratory of the Minerals Research Laboratory and is being used to the benefit of both organizations.

The metallogenetic study of the Carolina Slate Belt was continued and during the biennium fieldwork was completed on this project. The final report has been completed and is expected to be published in fiscal year 1973.

Geologic mapping in the Winstead 15-minute quadrangle was completed and the maps are being edited for publication. New geologic mapping projects initiated during the biennium include the Pittsboro and Ramseur 15-minute quadrangles. Work on these mapping projects will be continued during the next biennium.

The truck-mounted geophysical logging unit acquired during the preceding biennium has been used extensively to log numerous deep oil exploration wells and water test wells throughout the Coastal Plain region of the state. Considerable subsurface geologic information is being collected with this equipment.

Continuing a policy established several years ago, the division aided twenty-two graduate students at the state universities with research grants from the Special Projects fund. The grants ranged \$50.00 to \$500.00 and were used by the students primarily for field expenses, rock thin sections and small items of equipment and supplies in connection with their thesis and dissertation problems.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Cooperative programs were continued with the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior, and with the Geologic Branch, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Matching fund programs with the Geological Survey consisted of a state-wide topographic mapping program and geologic mapping and mineral resources studies in the Asheboro 15-minute quadrangle in Randolph County.

Continuing the accelerated topographic mapping program initiated in 1969, significant progress is being made toward the goal

of achieving complete coverage of the state by modern, uniform scale topographic maps. During the biennium, sixty-four 7½-minute quadrangles covering 3,523 square miles were included in the mapping program. In addition, mapping projects totally financed by federal funds were significantly increased.

Programs with the Bureau of Mines include the collection of mineral production statistics and a clay and shale testing program to locate and evaluate potential raw material for use in the ceramic industry. During the biennium, a total of 143 clay samples from 42 counties in North Carolina were tested and evaluated.

The TVA cooperative geologic mapping and minerals investigation program initiated during the preceding biennium made considerable progress during the period covered by this report. By utilizing state university personnel, selected graduate students and division geologists stationed in Asheville, mapping had been completed, or was in progress, in eighteen 7½-minute quadrangles. These mapping projects cover approximately 1080 square miles of the most rugged terrain and geologically complex regions in the country.

REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

Oil and Gas Conservation Act. - The 1971 General Assembly amended the Oil and Gas Conservation Act of 1945 to provide for a higher bond for all petroleum exploration wells drilled in the state and for higher fines upon conviction or violation of any provisions of the Act.

Part II of the Act was made effective as of July 1, 1971, rather than upon the declaration of the Governor in the event of discovery of commercial quantities of oil and gas.

Through the Petroleum Division created by enactment of Part II of the Act, and the authority vested in the division, the state is in an excellent position to provide the proper control and environmental protection in the event oil or gas is discovered in commercial quantities.

Exploration activities, which are likely to continue at a relatively high level in the foreseeable future, can also be controlled more effectively.

During the biennium, twenty-three exploration wells were drilled by the following companies:

Colonial Oil and Gas Company

Trask No. 1, Brunswick Co., completed 8/30/70, total depth 1,224 feet.
Trask No. 2, Brunswick Co., completed 11/10/70, total depth 1,261 feet.
Trask No. 3, Brunswick Co., completed 2/28/71, total depth 1,276 feet.
MacRae No. 1, Brunswick Co., completed 11/28/71, total depth 1,230 feet.
MacRae No. 2, Brunswick Co., completed 1/25/71, total depth 1,247 feet.
MacRae No. 3, Brunswick Co., completed 2/17/71, total depth 1,261 feet.
Jefferies No. 1, Brunswick Co., completed 2/26/71, total depth 1,275 feet.
Jefferies No. 2, Brunswick Co., completed 3/2/71, total depth 1,222 feet.
Jefferies No. 3, Brunswick Co., completed 5/2/71, total depth 1,223 feet.
Horn No. 1, Brunswick Co., completed 3/9/71, total depth 1,285 feet.
Horn No. 2, Brunswick Co., completed 3/15/61, total depth 1,318 feet.
Rabon No. 1, Brunswick Co., completed 3/28/71, total depth 765 feet.
Rabon No. 2, Brunswick Co., completed 4/1/71, total depth 1,212 feet.
Rabon No. 3, Brunswick Co., completed 4/6/71, total depth 1,190 feet.
Rabon No. 4, Brunswick Co., completed 4/19/71, total depth 1,210 feet.

Cities Service Oil Company

Westvaco No. 1A, Dare Co., completed 9/23/71, total depth 6,264 feet.
Westvaco No. 2A, Dare Co., completed 10/7/71, total depth 5,812 feet.

Culham Petroleum Company

Hoerner Waldorf No. 1, Pasquotank Co., completed 6/26/71, total depth 2,714 feet.
Weyerhaeuser No. 1, Gates Co., completed 7/8/71, total depth 2,140 feet.

Exchange Oil and Gas Company

Westvaco No. 1, Tyrrell Co., completed 11/29/71, total depth 4,126 feet.
Westvaco No. 2, Tyrrell Co., completed 11/14/71, total depth 4,150 feet.
Westvaco No. 3, Tyrrell Co., completed 12/13/71, total depth 4,859 feet.

R. H. DeKay

Whitehurst No. 1, Tyrrell Co., completed 12/15/71, total depth NA

Mining Act of 1971. - Pursuant to the Mining Registration Act of 1969, which directed the Mining Council to develop for presentation to the 1971 General Assembly recommendations for

legislation under which mining operations should be regulated, the 1971 General Assembly, upon recommendation of the Mining Council and Governor Scott, enacted the Mining Act of 1971.

The purposes of this Act are:

1. That the usefulness, productivity and scenic values of all lands and waters involved in mining within the state will receive the greatest practical degree of protection and restoration.

2. That from June 11, 1971, no mining shall be carried on in the state unless plans for such mining include reasonable provisions for protection of the surrounding environment and for reclamation of land affected by mining.

The Mining Division was established to implement and administer the Act. The implementation of the Mining Act has proceeded extremely well with the excellent cooperation from the state's mining industry. Results of conservation and reclamation practices have been almost immediately evident at many mining operations.

At the close of the biennium, applications for mining permits had been approved for 161 companies covering 288 mining operations. Permits had been issued to 63 companies for 140 mines.

Mineral Leases

Oil and Gas. - On May 12, 1971, the Governor and Council of State approved the assignment of the lease on state-owned submerged lands held by Coastal Plains Oil Company to Cities Service Oil Company. Subsequent to the assignment, Cities Service Oil Company drilled 12,081 feet of exploratory hole in Dare County. By drilling the required 12,000 feet, Cities Service renewed the lease through October, 1973.

The lease held by Colonial Oil and Gas Company was renewed through June 24, 1972 by the drilling in excess of the 20,000 feet of required drilling. Prior to June 24, 1972, Colonial Oil and Gas Company, through its agent Karl H. Schmidt, initiated a drilling

program in Carteret County. If carried to completion, the drilling will renew this lease through June 24, 1974.

Phosphate. - The lease held by Marine Mining Corporation to explore for phosphate, sand, gravel and other minerals on state-owned submerged lands in Beaufort, Pamlico, Craven, Carteret, Onslow and Pender counties expired on July 11, 1971.

There were no significant developments or changes relating to the phosphate mining leases held by Texas Gulf Company in Beaufort County. No phosphate mining has been conducted on either the Pamlico River lease or the Durham Creek lease.

Mineral production. - During each year of the biennium, mineral production continued the significant upward trend established each year. In 1970, mineral production was valued at \$98.4 million and in 1971 at \$112.5 million. The value established in 1971 was of particular significance for it marks the first time in the state's history that mineral production value exceeded \$100 million.

The principal mineral commodities mined in order of decreasing value were stone, sand and gravel, cement, phosphate rock, lithium minerals, feldspar, clays, mica and tungsten. Leading mineral producers were Superior State Company, Ideal Cement Company, Vulcan Materials Company, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, Foote Mineral Company, Lithium Corporation of America and Ranchers Exploration Company. Stone continued as the dominant mineral commodity, accounting for about 50 percent of the total mineral production for each year of the biennium.

North Carolina ranked first among the states in the production of feldspar, mica, and lithium minerals, and second in olivine. It, also, continued as the leading brick manufacturer in the country, accounting for about 13 percent of the national total.

DIVISION OF RECREATION RESOURCES

HISTORY - The 1945 General Assembly created the first State recreation advisory and consulting service in the United States by creating the North Carolina Recreation Commission. This commission remained a separate commission reporting directly to the Governor until the 1969 General Assembly transferred the Commission into the newly established Department of Local Affairs.

The ten (10) member "policymaking" Recreation Commission was changed to an "advisory" ten-member Recreation Committee appointed by the Governor. Members of the Committee have been and are: Rev. Charles Hubbard, Chairman, 1977, Durham; Mrs. Harriet Pressly, 1977, Raleigh; Mr. Jack L. Pointer, 1977, Semora; R. J. Harris, 1975, Pilot Mountain; Oscar L. Tyson, Jr., 1975, Spring Hope; Charles Z. Flack, Jr., 1975, Forest City; Quentin Bell, 1973, Manteo; Dr. Leonard Robinson, Vice Chairman, 1973, Durham; and Mrs. Laurabeth G. Cayton, 1973, Wilmington. The President of the North Carolina Recreation and Park Society serves as the tenth member. During 1970-71 Derick Davis, Wilmington, was President but resigned early in his term because of medical advice. Hunter Wells, Goldsboro, completed the term as Society representative. During 1971-72, Harold Moses, of the Recreation Division staff, had been elected President and served during the second year of the Biennium. Mrs. Pressly served as the Recreation Committee's representative on the Department's Advisory Council.

The 1971 General Assembly transferred the Recreation Committee and the statutory authority of the State recreation advisory service to the Department of Conservation and Development.

RECREATION COMMITTEE - Without question, the Recreation Committee initiated a development that will have far-reaching effects in the years to come. This Committee was instrumental in identifying a need to create a Commissioner-Board Member Division within the North Carolina Recreation and Park Society. This brought about the marriage of the laymen and the professional recreators in North Carolina. The Recreation Committee drafted By-Laws for the CBM Division. They met with the initial officers:

Newlin Hayworth, Chairman, High Point; William Hutaff, Vice-Chairman, Lumberton; and Mrs. W. L. Gaylord, Jr., Secretary, Greenville.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF - The staff consists of 14 professionals, 10 located in the Central Office in Raleigh and four in the Regional Offices. There are five secretarial positions serving the Raleigh Office. Three professional positions and one secretary position are earned by matching time of State funded positions.

The Regional Offices consist of one Recreation Consultant at: Asheville, Salisbury, Fayetteville and Washington. Asheville was created by the 1967 General Assembly and the other three offices were established July, 1970.

SERVICE TO CITIES AND TOWNS - Annually the staff responds to over 200 incorporated municipalities by field visits, people visiting the offices, correspondence and telephone. There were 54 municipalities with full-time recreation and park systems at the beginning of the Biennium and as of the close of this report period there are 62. There is no state in the United States that can claim that every incorporated community, over 7,000 population, except one, has a full-time recreation and park department. There are 18 cities, with population less than 7,000 that support a full-time department. In addition to these communities another 126 incorporated towns spend public funds to operate a summer and/or seasonal recreation system.

The best basis for comparison purposes is to use the 1960 census population figures and the 1961-62 data and compare this with the 1970 census population figures and the 1971-72 data. This ten-year analysis of year-round municipal finance expenditures was compiled. The number of full-time recreation and park departments increased from 38 in 1962 to 62 in 1972. The monies expended through their annual operating budgets increased from \$7,176,054 in 1962 to \$18,672,035 in 1972. There were no Federal funds appearing in these budget appropriations.

Capital improvement expenditures were \$2,439,255 in 1962 and \$5,652,954 in 1972. Not until after 1965 did Federal funding play a major role in the acquisition and development of recreation and park areas and facilities in our state.

One of the most significant figures that eliminates many variables is cost per capita. Using the 1960 and 1970 census figures as a known base, the local public expenditures show \$4.06 in 1962 and \$8.61 in 1972. In 1970-71 the cost per capita was \$7.42.

SERVICE TO COUNTIES - North Carolina initiated rural recreation in 1950. Governor Kerr Scott created a rural recreation specialist position and for several years 4-H Leaders from North Carolina won recreation leadership awards at their National Convention. It is of interest to note that county recreation gets off the ground under the leadership of Governor Robert Scott.

In 1969 only Person County had created a full-time recreation department. By the end of this Biennium, 16 counties, namely: Alamance, Alexander, Ashe, Cabarrus, Cherokee, Craven, Cumberland, Jackson, Lee, Macon, Person, Rowan, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, and Yadkin had established full-time departments. Services have been rendered to another 40 counties that are in varying stages of developing recreation and park systems.

SERVICES TO OTHER RECREATION AGENCIES - There are almost another 200 recreation systems in addition to city and county departments; they are: 29 institutions, 29 student unions, 21 industrial, 20 Boys Clubs, 40 YMCAs, 18 YWCAs, 19 State Parks, 9 Correction centers and 11 miscellaneous. These all receive services directly or indirectly during the Biennium.

A study was initiated during the Biennium that will permit an analysis between public and private expenditures by community. When serving a city council, county commissioners or United Fund organization, there is need to understand the total picture and not limit an analysis just to public expenditure of funds.

FINANCES - During this Biennium there have not been too many bond issues and tax elections held but the results have been most successful. The City of Raleigh passed a \$2,500,000 bond issue for parks and recreation. The people of North Carolina passed a \$2,000,000 bond issue for the first State Zoo. Goldsboro will vote on a \$500,000 and Cary a \$200,000 bond issue in August and Charlotte citizens vote on a \$1,500,000 issue in September. Lee County voters passed the first county recreation tax for

10 cents/\$100 property value. Person County has since voted a 5 cent tax levy for recreation. The 1973 General Assembly will be asked to clear recreation and parks as a necessary governmental expense and thereby permit city councils and county commissioners to levy ad valorem property tax for recreation without a vote of the people.

The concept of a private non-profit and tax exempt corporation for public parks and recreation is growing in North Carolina by bringing business, industry and government (BIG) into a partnership. With assistance from the Recreation Division, Wilson, Wilmington and Lumberton have formed such groups. Local funding from several sources have developed in these three communities.

Recently city councilmen and civic leaders have asked us to relate public and private expenditures for recreation and park agencies. A United Fund agency and the Recreation Division completed a study of the private non-profit recreation agencies and related their operations and services to public governmental agencies. Duplication of effort has been tossed about freely but there has been very little effort to attempt to coordinate these programs.

The Recreation Division is usually thought of as managing the Land and Water Conservation Fund program but is not limited to this Federal Funding program. During 1970-71 the total amount of Land and Water Conservation funded projects (Federal share) \$1,036,908.07; in 1971-72 \$4,133,122.59. Housing and Urban Development, 1970-71 Open Space program amounted to another \$1,116,650; Urban Beautification Improvement \$132,079; and Neighborhood Facilities \$461,214. Information from HUD, for 1971-72 is not available at this time.

SPECIAL PROJECTS - The Recreation Division, in cooperation with the Board of Health, Mental Health, and Corrections, has promoted the Halfway House transition as a vital part of the rehabilitation of an individual.

The United Fund of Forsyth County requested the Citizens Coalition of Winston-Salem to request a study be made of the

expansion proposal by the Salvation Army's Boys Club operation and relate this to the Winston-Salem Recreation Department and other private fund agencies.

Assistance was rendered with the reorganization of the Special Olympics program for mentally retarded children. The scope of this Statewide program is being enlarged and expanded.

Another first in the nation is inter-agency cooperation between Federal, State and local government where Greensboro and Durham are being used for pilot programs for the visually impaired. HEW, North Carolina's Commission for the Blind, Natural and Economic Resources and the two recreation departments worked over nine months to establish a contract that could be signed between three levels of government.

Planning has mainly consisted of land-use and site plans for recreation and parks. Financial and personnel planning has been requested of the Recreation Division of recent date. City councils and city managers are now asking us to evaluate their governing body (policy or advisory), administration, personnel, finance (revenue and expenditure), rules and regulations, program and citizen involvement.

Training - The Recreation-Education and Personnel Management study is the first of its kind ever attempted in the field of recreation. Institutions of Higher Learning having recreation and park curricula and recreation courses at North Carolina's Community Colleges and Technical Institutes have been identified. The first summary of this study was printed and now there is an effort to cause the educators and the recreators to form committees to carry on the opportunities identified in the initial study. Growth in the number of institutions creating recreation training programs is beginning to grow like topsy.

In-service training is carried forth by the Recreation Division but usually in cooperation with one or more sponsoring bodies. The following institutes, conferences, forums and workshops have been conducted during this Biennium:

Municipal Director's Conference, 1971-72
Two Armed Forces Staff Workshops
Two Industrial Recreation Workshops
Therapeutic Recreation Workshop for the Southeast (US)
County Recreation Workshops 1971-72
Two swimming Pool training institutes
Community Center Directors and Supervisors Workshop for
Southeastern NC
New Administrators workshops - normally every six months
Five Regional Commission-Board Member Workshops
In-service training for staff personnel in several communities

STUDIES - Research is referred to or suggested to those who are equipped and in a work climate that can carry out practical research projects. The Recreation Division devotes its energies to collecting data and information. Some of the more significant studies that develop working tools:

Rules and Regulations - There have been continuing conflicts between people desires for types of activity, hours open, group actions and people pressures that are contrary to accepted practice. Newly developed ordinances and information has been collected to assist communities determine their new direction.

Non-residents - With the development of municipal recreation it became evident that many people using recreation services and parks lived outside city limits. A study conducted early in the Biennium showed that no less than 30% and as high as 80% of those utilizing municipal recreation and park services lived outside that governmental unit.

Other Studies: Municipal Recreation Services Study for Fiscal Years 1970-71 and 1971-72
Camping for the Mentally Retarded
Summary of Municipal Recreation Budgets, Ten Year Period, 1963-72
Graphic Analysis of Municipal Recreation in N. C. 1963-72

PUBLICATIONS - The Recreation Division has always used the policy that only materials and information not available from any other source would be drafted and printed for distribution throughout North Carolina. During the Biennium the printed publications were:

- Community Recreation in North Carolina
- North Carolina's Recreation Enabling Law
- Recreation Training Bulletin
- Manual on Physical Fitness
- A Program for Those Over 65
- How to Conduct a Senior Citizens Club
- County Recreation in North Carolina
- Recreation-Education-Personnel Management

PLANNING - The major responsibility of this work section is the continuing Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, better known as SCORP. This Biennium saw the 3rd planning effort completed since 1965 and this included the following specialized elements:

- Inventory of all public, private and commercial recreation sites
- Household survey of recreation demand (people's needs)
- Impact of out-of-state visitors
- Urban recreation problems
- Special populations needs
- Study of lakes
- Islands study
- Beaches, estuaries, sounds study
- Watersheds and flood plains data
- Resources for trails
- Environmental quality study
- Scenic roads
- Acquisition and development schedule
- Natural rivers study

These individual studies are sizeable documents in themselves. They will be summarized and submitted to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; this version will be available for wide distribution.

All environmental impact statements pertinent to recreation and all projects involving recreation and parks that are submitted to

the State Clearinghouse for action have been reviewed and commented upon.

Coordination and consultation with other programs: Task Force on Environment and Land-Use planning; State Task Force on Rural Environment; Muddy Creek Watershed; Cape Fear River Basin Coordinating Committee; Greenfield Lake, Wilmington; TVA Mills River Project; developing a planning model with Department of Public Instruction; plans for implementing the N. C. Environmental Policy Act; inter-office planning within the Department concerning forest recreation site plans; U. S. Corps of Engineers environmental inventory and the N. C. Water Plan Coordinating Committee are illustrative of the types of service rendered by this work unit.

SUMMARY

Recreation and park services continue to increase in quantity but more important in quality. There is an immediate need to cause acquisition and development of the State Park system and the Federal Reservoir system to help meet the total needs of North Carolina.

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

Outdoor recreation, education, and inspiration is an increasingly important need of American family life. Adequately meeting this demand now and in the future is a very important part of our State Park program. It is in this phase of public service that the State Park System plays a part that is doubly important--the use of natural resources to conserve human resources.

North Carolina State Parks serve the people by:

1. The preservation and protection of natural features of unique, scenic value.
2. Providing for outdoor recreational use of the state's natural and scenic resources.
3. Portraying and interpreting plant and animal life, geology and all other natural features and processes included in the various State Parks and natural areas.
4. Preserving, protecting and portraying scientific sites of state-wide importance.

OPERATION FOR PUBLIC USE

The upward surge in public interest in outdoor recreation continues. During the 1970-72 biennium, park attendance surpassed all previous two-year periods, and for the first time exceeded five million. The total number of park visitors was 5,418,925, an increase of 442,771, or 8.9% over the previous two-year period. Predominant use of the State Parks continued to be made by family groups, which is an indication that people of all ages find enjoyment in outdoor recreation in a natural setting.

Even more impressive than attendance figures, and actually more important, is the fact that an ever-increasing percentage of those who come to the State Parks are users instead of being merely park visitors. This emphasizes vividly the necessity for an adequate, well-rounded State Park System.

State Parks are enjoyed in a multitude of ways. The outdoor activities in which most users were engaged are picnicking, swimming, tent camping, trailer camping, wilderness camping, organized group camping, boating, fishing, hiking, nature study, and vacationing in State Park cabins.

MAINTENANCE

The maintenance needs for State Parks grow more critical every year. Maintenance work runs the gamut from painting, or equipment repair, to resurfacing of parking areas, installing jetties, widening park roads, and rebuilding older structures. During the last biennium, within the limit of funds available, attention was directed primarily to repairing water and sewer systems, roads, buildings, signs, trails and parking lots.

Personnel of the Division of State Parks are responsible for protection and maintenance of several million dollars worth of property. New structures and facilities are being added through the Capital Improvement Program. Additional funds will be required each biennium as the ever-increasing public use of the State Parks brings with it increasing wear and tear on facilities. Inevitably, maintenance work will continue to increase in proportion to public use.

More than two decades ago, the General Assembly of 1949 appropriated \$1,074,144 for Capital Improvements. In 1971 the Legislature appropriated only \$1,000,000. If the State Park System is to adequately accommodate the increasing number of park users, it is necessary that funds be allotted to carry on the practically endless, arduous task of continual maintenance.

INTERPRETATION AND PUBLIC USE

INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

The aim of North Carolina State Park's interpretive program is to provide educational, interesting, and practical information to park visitors which explain and portray outstanding natural features of the parks. This function is recognized by the North Carolina State

Board of Conservation and Development as being a fundamental purpose for park existence.

The heart of this service is the park naturalist program, conducted during the summer at five of our State Parks. Naturalists are on duty to conduct lectures and hikes, and especially to serve the individual needs of park visitors. Lecture themes include: plant and animal life, geology, geography, scenic and historical aspects of the park, and conservation. As ambassadors of goodwill, these talented young men and women are an effective public relations corps for North Carolina.

On a permanent basis, the Weymouth Woods - Sandhills Nature Preserve functions to interpret the ecology of the sandhills region to daily visitors, classes, and natural history organizations. It provides an on-going means of meeting increased public demand for year-around interpretation.

PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

North Carolina State Parks must be protected from fire, vandalism, insect damage and trespass. They must also be maintained as sanctuaries for many species of wildlife. This work involves many different aspects.

As in previous years, vandalism has been the major factor in causing concern for park personnel. Citations were issued and prosecutions brought for the destruction of property on several occasions. Happily, however, most of the Park Superintendents reported that acts of vandalism were less serious than in former years.

Fire protection plans are being prepared for the new parks and updated for the existing areas. Although fire damage has not been as great as in the past due to the almost constant vigil of park personnel, fires are still a major threat to the parks. On December 4, 1970, a fire damaged about 50 acres of beautiful virgin cypress along the shore of Pettigrew State Park.

The Balsam Woolly Aphid is still posing a serious threat to the forest of Mount Mitchell State Park. Elsewhere several outbreaks

of the southern pine beetle within areas of the park system were discovered.

Assistance from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, the North Carolina Forest Service, the State Highway Patrol, and various county and local agencies has been very helpful in handling these protection and enforcement problems.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Business management includes the varied and detailed tasks of accounting for expenditures and receipts, purchasing and requisitioning, and inventories of property. Improvement of these procedures continues, and records and data are constantly being reviewed in an effort to increase efficiency and reduce costs. Through sound business management, North Carolina Taxpayers are assured of receiving maximum value for every dollar spent on State Parks.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

During the biennium, the booklet "North Carolina State Parks" underwent revisions, and 7,500 copies were printed. As the demand far exceeds the supply for these booklets, a new one-sheet condensed version was issued, with more than 100,000 copies printed and distributed in the last fifteen months of the biennium. Demands continue for more printed guides, particularly in the areas of history, nature study, and ecology.

Newspapers, radio, television and magazines continue to give excellent coverage of park activities. Feature articles are regularly carried in newspapers having state-wide circulation.

Special television programs were continued during the biennium and filming is presently under way for future presentations.

NATURAL AREAS

The Division of State Parks has undertaken a survey to identify and catalog natural areas in the State which have important or

unique scientific and educational significance worthy of permanent preservation. The inventory is aimed at locating:

1. Good examples of plant communities, forest types, and biotic habits which illustrate the range and diversity of the State's natural environment;
2. Sites supporting vanishing, rare, or restricted species of plants and animals;
3. Land forms, hydrological features, and geological features of unusual ecological or aesthetic interest.

The inventory is the first comprehensive study of its kind for North Carolina and is intended to provide the necessary specific information on which to base priorities for a protection and preservation program. Some of the areas identified will likely be designated for future inclusion in an expanded system of State Natural Areas. Others can be protected through the efforts of private individuals and conservation organizations working in cooperation with public agencies at the municipal, county, and federal levels.

The inventory program has been fully organized and is well under way with support from the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. Faculty and students from thirteen colleges and universities are participating in the initial field work:

Appalachian State University	UNC-Chapel Hill
Davidson College	UNC - Charlotte
Duke University	UNC-Greensboro
East Carolina University	UNC-Wilmington
Guilford College	Wake Forest University
Methodist College	Western Carolina University
N. C. State University	

A Natural Areas Advisory Committee has been established and the following persons agreed to serve on it:

Dr. C. Ritchie Bell
Department of Botany
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Mrs. Anne F. Benson
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Mr. Joe C. Matthews
Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101

Dr. James F. Parnell
Department of Biology
University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Wilmington, North Carolina 28401

Dr. J. Dan Pittillo
Department of Biology
Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, North Carolina 28723

Mr. Bob Simpson
Morehead City, North Carolina 28557

Dr. Boyd R. Strain
Botany Department
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina 27706

Detailed reports on more than forty natural areas have been completed and are now being reviewed by the Advisory Committee. This committee will evaluate and recommend sites for inclusion in a State Natural Areas System and advise on preservation, management, and use of these areas for education and conservation purposes.

Grant funds are being sought for continuation of the necessary field work through the next biennium. A state-wide inventory of natural areas is a major undertaking that will take several years to

complete. It is likely that field investigations of several hundred or more suggested sites be required for comprehensive coverage.

The Theodore Roosevelt Natural Area on Bogue Banks was formally dedicated May 27, 1972, in a ceremony attended by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt III. This 265-acre tract of maritime forest and brackish marsh will be protected and maintained by the Division of State Parks for the primary purposes of habitat preservation and conservation education. A gift of the Roosevelt family in honor of the 26th President of the United States, this property is the second State Natural Area to be specifically designated. Weymouth Woods - Sandhills Nature Preserve was the first natural area brought into the system in 1963.

The Natural Areas Inventory fits logically into the State's environmental education framework. Many of the sites identified, if permanently protected and maintained, will serve for generations to come as outdoor laboratories and classrooms. Curricula in North Carolina's elementary schools, high schools, and colleges are now being revised to give increased emphasis to environment, conservation, and ecology. The task of teaching these subjects will be made easier and more meaningful if teachers at all levels of instruction have access to outdoor study areas and have adequate interpretive material available describing each site. Furthermore, a well-protected system of natural areas will provide a lasting and undisturbed resource for ecological research. The Governor's Task Force on Environmental Education recognizes the educational value of preserving our best natural areas and has endorsed the inventory project.

The State Planning Division and the Army Corps of Engineers have requested and been given access to all data and information gathered to date in the natural areas inventory. The inventory provides an up-to-date source of information on critical environmental areas for other agencies to take into account in their planning activities.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Special emphasis has been given to raising the quality of service which the millions of park visitors receive. Since the quality of

service rendered is dependent upon the personnel of the organization, it is essential that dedication and pride be reflected by park staff on all occasions. The public expects no less.

The North Carolina Division of State Parks employs 171 people, 105 of whom are seasonal workers engaged in various types of duties in the parks during the busiest season, June until September. Usually, these seasonal workers are the only park personnel with whom most visitors come in contact; therefore, it is necessary that they be well trained in meeting and serving park users and visitors and also in handling specific operational and maintenance problems.

Two major additions to the State Park staff took place during the biennium. On November 1, 1970, Alan R. Eakes, Landscape Architect, joined the staff. In January, 1971, Dr. Robert P. Teulings was employed as Natural Areas Coordinator to work in locating and cataloging prime natural areas for possible inclusion in the State Park System.

During the biennium, the Division of State Parks suffered the loss of two long-time, dedicated, employees. Carl Ray Flinchum, Superintendent of Pilot Mountain State Park, died on March 24, 1971, having served 31 years with the Division. On May 9, 1972, George H. Sutton, State Parks Assistant Superintendent, died following a heart attack. He had been associated with the State Park System for twenty-four and a half years, during which time he had endeared himself to thousands of park visitors and to those with whom he was associated in the Raleigh Office and in the various State Parks.

On July 1, 1971, Larry H. Milton was promoted from Park Ranger II to Park Superintendent I. in charge of Pilot Mountain State Park, as replacement for the late Carl Ray Flinchum. Howard G. Hodges became Superintendent of the new Raven Rock State Park, September 1, 1971.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

The majority of the planning work during this biennium has been concerned with new parks, investigation of areas for future addi-

tion to our system, and planning for improvements to existing areas. These efforts have been guided by the report of the State Parks and State Forests Study Commission as presented to the 1969 General Assembly.

The Planning Section has worked closely with Planning Consultants Richard Bell and Associates, and Thomas W. Morse, the first Superintendent of North Carolina State Parks, in the preparation of master plans for Pilot Mountain State Park and Stone Mountain State Park. These plans, which serve as unified sets of guidelines for the long-range development, interpretation, staffing, operation and maintenance of these two parks, were completed and officially accepted during this biennium.

The Pilot Mountain State Park master plan (our first published comprehensive, long-range plan) shows how this new park is to be developed for optimum public use. The plan calls for miles of trails for hikers and horseback riders, an interpretive center, a reconstructed farmstead, and an ecological education center. Development for active recreation will include four major picnic areas, two camping areas including about 340 sites, ride-in equestrian camping, hike-in camping, group camping, boat launching and a small lake development for swimming, boating and fishing. This park will serve about 700,000 people within a 50-mile radius and should be within an hour and a half driving time for close to a million people.

Our second comprehensive master plan is for Stone Mountain State Park. Public use facilities will include an information center, a museum, wilderness trails for hikers and horseback riders, three picnic areas, approximately 200 campsites, and a 160-acre lake for swimming, boating, and fishing. Approximately 172,000 people will be within an hour of this park, but an additional half-hour will put 860,000 people in contact with Stone Mountain State Park.

Preliminary plans are being prepared in cooperation with the planners of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for a State Park of some 4,000 acres on the shores of the proposed Falls of the Neuse Reservoir. This area will be oriented toward water recreation.

Swimming, boating, fishing, and picnicking will be the heaviest uses, but there will also be ample campgrounds.

A continuing state-wide investigation is being conducted to identify areas that meet the criteria for the establishment of new State Parks. During this biennium, field investigations have involved 35 counties. Favorable reports were presented on seven areas which are now being considered for new parks. These are: Fishing Creek - Medoc Mountain in Halifax and Nash Counties; Crowders-Kings Mountain in Gaston County; South Mountains in Cleveland and Rutherford Counties; Lake Waccamaw in Columbus County; Dismal Swamp in Camden County; Merchants Mill Pond in Gates County; and Goose Creek in Beaufort County.

STATE LAKES

Eight state-owned lakes are under the administration of the Division of State Parks. These are: Bay Tree Lake (formerly Black Lake), Jones, Salters, Singletary, Little Singletary, White, Waccamaw and Phelps. Little Singletary Lake, in Bladen County, officially became a state lake on December 6, 1969. Black Lake's name was changed to Bay Tree Lake by action of the Board of Conservation and Development in May, 1972.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Division staff is participating in an experimental dune stabilization program at Hammocks Beach and Fort Macon State Parks. The objective is to determine the best and most efficient planting methods for stabilizing the sand. This is a continuing cooperative research program with the Department of Horticulture at North Carolina State University and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, public agencies are now required to file environmental impact statements on planned projects involving federal funds. As part of the prescribed review process, the Division examined many statements from various agencies and commented on any project that would create an impact on existing or proposed State Parks.

The Division has participated in the State Government Intern

Program, employing eight student interns on a part-time basis during this biennium. These interns have been involved in a variety of projects such as field studies of potential park sites, long-range planning, and internal evaluation of the State Parks System. The work of these young people has benefitted the Division through their refreshing views, observations, and proposals.

The Division served as host for the Association of Southeastern State Park Directors on November 4-6, 1971 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

GOALS

The ultimate goal of the Division of State Parks is to provide for the people of North Carolina, and their visitors, outstanding opportunities for outdoor recreation through preservation and protection of the State's natural and scenic features. Future park needs can be met only through foresight, planning, and adequate funding. For the State Park System to expand, an aggressive land acquisition program must be carried out to meet the standard of 20 acres of parkland per 1,000 population as recommended by the State Parks and State Forests Study Commission. This calls for acquisition by 1980 of additional acreage almost doubling the present acreage in the system.

DIVISION OF TRAVEL AND PROMOTION

Travel spending continued to increase in North Carolina at a time when many areas of the state economy were experiencing setbacks. The number of out-of-state visitors reached a record high of 42 million during calendar year 1971. The expenditures of all travelers in North Carolina during the same year exceeded \$850 million, also a record.

As the State's travel business increased so did the demand for Division services. During the biennium, the Division processed 251,408 travel inquiries and distributed 2,745,768 pieces of travel and promotional literature. In addition, the Division produced 1,511,782 copies of its own publications, answered 4,191 inquiries from persons interested in moving to North Carolina, produced and distributed 192 news releases and 9,336 photographs.

One of the highlights of the biennium was the creation of an "Explore North Carolina" campaign designed to encourage Tar Heel citizens to explore the numerous travel attractions within their own state.

There were several changes on the Travel and Promotion Committee during the biennium. Chairman Charles W. Bradshaw resigned to become secretary of the new Department of Natural and Economic Resources and was replaced by Grace Furman. T. Victor Aldridge, Sr. of Raleigh assumed the chairmanship. Other members of the committee included: Charles P. Brown, Albemarle, J. O. Buchanan, Asheville and Felton Capel of Southern Pines.

PUBLICITY

During the biennium, travel publicity was outstanding with North Carolina's vacation opportunities being placed before the public the world over.

A total of 172 news/feature stories were distributed. Also, 20 special stories were written by special request to the Division.

A 1972 Spring-Summer seven story-picture press kit written by the Travel Editor received outstanding usage. Over 375 media outlets have used the kit to date. Because of its wide acceptance, the Spring-Summer press kit will become a regular feature of the Division.

During the biennium the Travel Editor worked closely with and assisted with many special projects. These were:

North Carolina as a travel opportunity was presented on television's "Today Show." The Travel Editor worked with the TV staff in the development of the show.

Also, the Division assisted in the production of a special Public Broadcasting TV special on the Wright Brothers and their first flight at Kitty Hawk.

Assistance was provided with the Pan Africa U.S.A. International Track Meet held in Durham. In addition to several stories on the meet, he also attended all meetings formulating this outstanding world-wide publicity sports event.

The Division continued its participation in the annual National Sportswriters and Sportscasters awards program in Salisbury. The Travel Editor served as a coordinator for the Division, the NSSA, and resorts in the hosting of the writers. During the biennium, the Country Club of North Carolina and the Carteret County Chamber of Commerce hosted the 1971 and 1972 winners.

The Travel Editor edited some 60 stories written by freelance writers. He also hosted many editors/writers from such magazines as *Better Homes & Gardens*, *Southern Living*, *Venture*, *Better Homes & Gardens' Travel Ideas* magazine, *Skiing*, and *Reader's Digest*.

During the biennium, the Division sent out 7,324 black and white prints and 2,012 color transparencies.

During the biennium, the Outdoor Promotion Program was more productive than during any previous two-year period. Twenty-one major features in national outdoor magazines were

published as the direct result of hosting writers. For the first half of 1972 alone, nine major features were published -- a new high for any six-month period since the Outdoor Program began in 1965.

In addition, scores of articles and columns in large-circulation newspapers were published, including some of the largest papers in eastern America.

The value of this space alone, if purchased at current advertising rates, would amount to millions of dollars. The actual value is incalculably more since it is editorial rather than paid advertising.

The Outdoor Editor's column, "Tar Heel Outdoors," continued to be published in scores of in-state and out-of-state publications.

PUBLICATIONS

Several new publications were produced during the period. They included a folder detailing "Gems in North Carolina" providing information on rockhounding one of the most popular activities of the state's tourists.

A new camping brochure, offering information on the state's campgrounds was produced and then revised.

A new brochure featuring North Carolina's 300 plus golf courses was produced.

An accommodations directory, featuring the state's motels, hotels and inns was produced.

Seven new travel posters were produced and distributed. The state's fishing brochure was revised. In addition, two charts were produced as an aid to fisherman in identifying the common marine fresh water species in North Carolina.

Literature produced by the division provides one of the principal means of answering inquiries which the division receives on

a variety of travel related topics, such as camping, accommodations, attractions special events, etc.

PACKAGED TOURS

During the biennium the Seashore Advisory Board was abolished under reorganization and two staff people responsible for the activities of that Board were transferred into this Division. Additionally, the primary activities of that Board, packaged tours and development of the leisure industries business, were incorporated into the over all function of this Division.

More specifically, a study documenting the economic impact of sportsfishing to the Morehead City-Carteret County area has been completed. This study includes the framework for more comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, tourism development and promotion, and public investment and policy evaluation at both the regional and state levels.

A total of 16 package tours were structured, principally pertaining to the coastal area in an effort to offset the high degree of seasonality in that area. These packages involve twenty or more lodging facilities, coastal fishing, area golf, historical attractions and other resource-related activities.

Special efforts are underway with major air carriers in other parts of the state to interest them in packaging the area's facilities and attractions.

An extensive program, proposed by this division, aimed at providing package tours for the elderly has been adopted by First Union National Bank and is soon to be announced by the Governor. First Union National Bank will provide the staff personnel plus a consultant-coordinator, design and produce all promotional brochures of tours and disseminate this information to all persons 60 years of age and older. This division will assist in arranging these tours so as not to be in conflict with the prime tourist season. Essentially, they will be designed for spring and fall in the coastal and mountain areas and during weekends in the Piedmont area.

This Division has also provided staff input into the formulation of the tourism and recreation section of a long-range State-Federal Marine Resource Development program. This program will, to a great extent, serve to determine those areas where public investments are to be made and the facilities for which private investments are sought.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Division participated in the following travel and sports shows during the report period:

Columbus (Ohio) Travel Show, Chicago Flower & Garden Show, Ohio Valley Sports, Travel & Boat Show (Cincinnati), Canadian National Sportsman Show (Toronto), a special promotion at Jacksonville, Florida in connection with UNC-CH appearance at the Gator Bowl, Discover America Travel Organization Pow-Wow's for foreign tour agents held at Miami, Chicago and San Diego and the North Carolina State Fair.

WELCOME CENTERS

North Carolina's third Welcome Center located on Interstate 40 near the Tennessee line was officially opened October 21, 1970. The building is of contemporary design and construction cost was approximately \$136,615.00.

During the last two years, numerous improvements were made at the two other Welcome Centers (I-85 & I-95 North) -- such as the addition of brick patios, landscaping, new transparencies for displays and exterior and interior painting.

In addition to giving travel information, the Welcome Centers now serve complimentary soft drinks and peanuts. These are provided by the North Carolina Peanut Growers Association and Shasta Beverages.

The attendance at the state's Welcome Centers has increased each year. The estimated visitation during these two years was 1,707,317.

Construction of the Fourth Welcome Center was completed May, 1972. It is scheduled to open in early fall 1972 when the paving, parking, picnic area and general rest area construction is finished.

The division advertised for bids on the fifth Welcome Center to be on Interstate 95, near the South Carolina line. This should be ready for the 1973 summer traffic. The section of Interstate 95 near the South Carolina line is scheduled to be opened early 1973.

ADVERTISING

A total of \$575,165 was appropriated for advertising during the fiscal year 1970 - 71. During year 1971 - 72 a total of \$691,472 was budgeted for advertising expenditures.

Expenditures are divided approximately 70 percent for travel promotion advertising and 30 percent for industrial development advertising.

The state advertising contract was held during this period by the Charles Crone Associates Agency of Raleigh.

Following is a list of the media used during the biennium:

NEWSPAPERS

Chicago Tribune	Columbus Dispatch
Cincinnati Post & Times - Star	Dayton News
Philadelphia Bulletin	Detroit News
Chicago Sun Times	Indianapolis Star
National Observer	Pittsburgh Press
Cincinnati Enquirer	Washington Daily News
Baltimore Sun	Washington Post
Wall Street Journal	Washington Star
(Eastern & Midwest)	Youngstown Vindicator
Philadelphia Inquirer	Atlanta Journal - Constitution
Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal	Columbia State Record
Chicago Daily News/Sun Times	Tampa Tribune
Cleveland Press	Palm Beach Post

St. Petersburg Times
New York Times
Journal of Commerce
Birmingham News
Charleston News
Charleston Gazette
Columbia State
Huntsville Times

Jacksonville Fla Times Union
Miami Herald
Orlando Sentinel
Richmond - Times - News
Roanoke Times
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Washington Evening Star

MAGAZINES

Saturday Review
Smithsonian
Time
Camping Journal
Woodall's Trailer Travel
Golf Canada
Golf Magazine
Golf Digest
RX Sports & Travel
Business Week
New Yorker
Newsweek
U. S. News & World Report
Instructor
Redbook
Outdoor Life
Salt Water Sportsman
Golf
Golf World
Esquire
House & Garden
Better Homes & Garden
AIPR Directory
Iron Age
National Geographic
Dun's Review
Natural History
Southern Living
Sandler

Chemical Week
Forbes
Nation's Business
American Horseman
Georgia Magazine
Palm Beach Life
Washingtonian Magazine
House Beautiful
Area Development
Scientific American
Plant Location
American Homes
Sports Illustrated
Sunset Magazine
Feedstuffs
Industry Week
Site Selection Handbook
Harpers
Popular Science
Home Garden
Atlantic
Business Management
Chemical Engineering
Travel & Leisure
Field & Stream
Sports Afield
Waterway Guide
Personal Business

TELEVISION

WEWS - Cleveland

WFIL - Philadelphia

WTOP - Washington, D.C.

WSB - Atlanta, Ga.

INQUIRIES

Total	Advertising	Spontaneous
251,408	103,213	148,195

PUBLICATIONS

Number	Copies Produced	Total Distributed
300	1,511,782	2,745,768

Average Inventory

650,000

News, Feature & Photograph Releases

News & Features	Photographs Distributed
192	9,336

MOTION PICTURES

Showings	Total Audience
7,764	34,584,454

THE BUDGETS

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Biennium Beginning July 1, 1970 and Ending
June 30, 1972

Victor W. Barfield, Deputy Director

OPERATING FUNDS

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1972

	Fiscal Year 1970-71	Fiscal Year 1971-72
Total Disbursements	12,561,957	22,886,749
Less: Receipts	3,569,862	11,991,589
General Fund Appropriation	8,992,095	10,895,160

Summary by Purpose

I Administration

Disbursements	514,359	1,080,614
Less: Receipts	137,641	378,892
Appropriation	376,718	701,722

II Commerce and Industry

Disbursements	928,704	1,069,252
Less: Receipts	3,000	14,565
Appropriation	925,704	1,054,687

III Travel and Promotion

Disbursements	1,060,781	1,145,928
Less: Receipts	28,978	29,300
Appropriation	1,031,803	1,116,628

IV Geodetic Survey

Disbursements	148,241	203,434
Less: Receipts	4,250	5,000
Appropriation	143,991	198,434

V Mineral Resources			
Disbursements	262,917		295,805
Less: Receipts	17,709		20,176
Appropriation	245,208		275,629
VI			
VI Forestry Fire Control			
Disbursements	4,647,170		4,984,010
Less: Receipts	1,449,766		1,563,842
Appropriation	3,197,404		3,420,168
VIB Dare Bomb Range			
Disbursements	172,762		185,329
Less: Receipts	172,762		184,613
Appropriation	-0-		716
VII General Forestry			
Disbursements	183,678		216,345
Less: Receipts	65,820		81,746
Appropriation	117,858		134,599
VIIA Forestation			
Disbursements	707,884		709,096
Less: Receipts	209,619		276,270
Appropriation	498,265		432,826
VIII Forest Management			
Disbursements	558,715		664,924
Less: Receipts	284,872		316,477
Appropriation	273,843		348,447
IX Nurseries			
Disbursements	469,059		579,306
Less: Receipts	389,064		318,167
Appropriation	79,995		261,139
IXA Linville River Nursery			
Disbursements	97,481		101,147
Less: Receipts	-0-		-0-
Appropriation	97,481		101,147

IXB	Tree Improvement		
	Disbursement	101,094	114,202
	Less: Receipts	7,287	12,000
	Appropriation	93,807	102,202
X	State Forests		
	Disbursements	239,761	248,648
	Less: Receipts	240,194	249,172
	Appropriation	- 433	- 524
XI	State Parks		
	Disbursements	999,664	1,106,173
	Less: Receipts	230,868	210,978
	Appropriation	768,796	895,195
XII	Commercial Fisheries		
	Disbursements	1,223,219	1,450,955
	Less: Receipts	281,632	266,736
	Appropriation	941,587	1,184,219
XIII	Local Assistance		
	Disbursements		167,479
	Less: Receipts		33,332
	Appropriation		134,147
XIV	Community Planning		
	Disbursements		176,901
	Less: Receipts		-0-
	Appropriation		176,901
XV	Law and Order		
	Disbursements		7,502,678
	Less: Receipts		7,527,094
	Appropriation		-24,416
XVI	Recreation		
	Disbursements		259,666
	Less: Receipts		43,950
	Appropriation		215,716
XVII	Governmental Relations		
	Disbursements		224,713
	Less: Receipts		212,811
	Appropriation		11,902

XVIII Deferred Obligations

Disbursements	246,468	400,144
Less: Receipts	46,400	246,468
Appropriation	200,068	153,676

AUXILIARY SUPPORTING FUNDS Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

	Fiscal Year 1970-71	Fiscal Year 1971-72
Executive Aircraft Operation		
Special Fund		
Credit Balance-Beginning	94	3,767
Receipts	99,123	103,371
	99,217	107,138
Less: Disbursements	95,450	107,000
Credit Balance-Ending	3,767	138
Mineral Interest		
Special Fund		
Credit Balance-Beginning	109,345	72,164
Receipts	28,823	30,329
	138,168	102,493
Less: Disbursements	66,004	32,146
Credit Balance-Ending	72,164	70,347
Kerr Reservoir Development Commission		
Special Fund		
Credit Balance-Beginning	22,654	29,913
Receipts	59,609	84,163
	82,263	114,076
Less: Disbursements	52,350	78,500
Credit Balance-Ending	29,913	35,576
Kerr Reservoir Development Commission		
Operating Fund		
Disbursements	139,198	203,753
Less: Transfer from Special Fund	52,350	78,500
Appropriation	86,848	125,253
Community Planning		
Special Fund		
Credit Balance-Beginning		67,374
Receipts		492,057
		559,431
Less: Disbursements		528,064
Credit Balance-Ending		31,367

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

Capital Improvement Fund of 1963 (66350)

Appropriation-Public Laws of 1963	\$1,391,500
Receipts	648,305
	\$2,039,805
Disbursements	2,032,899
Unexpended Balance	\$ 6,906

Capital Improvement Fund of 1965 (66555)

Appropriation-Public Laws of 1965	\$ 787,000
Receipts	276,698
	\$1,063,698
Disbursements	1,063,115
Unexpended Balance	583

Capital Improvement Fund of 1967 (66765)

Appropriation-Public Laws of 1967	\$1,188,500
Receipts	2,303,126
	\$3,491,626
Disbursements	3,476,829
Unexpended Balance	14,797

Capital Improvement Fund of 1969 (66965)

Appropriation-Public Laws of 1969	\$1,625,500
Receipts	508,764
	\$2,134,264
Disbursements	1,722,148
Unexpended Balance	412,116

Capital Improvement Fund of 1971 (67165)

Appropriation-Public Laws of 1971	\$1,564,000
Receipts	136,575
	\$1,700,575
Disbursements	55,674
Unexpended Balance	\$1,644,901

Kerr Reservoir Development Commission

Capital Improvement Fund of 1967 (66766)

Appropriation-Public Laws of 1967	\$ 143,500
Receipts	107,500
	\$ 251,000
Disbursements	248,052
Unexpended Balance	\$ 2,948

**Kerr Reservoir Development Commission
Capital Improvement Fund of 1969 (66966)**

Appropriation-Public Laws of 1969	\$ 64,000
Receipts	27,242
	\$ 91,242
Disbursements	56,366
Unexpended Balance	\$ 34,876

**Kerr Reservoir Development Commission
Capital Improvement Fund of 1971 (67165)**

Appropriation-Public Laws of 1971	\$ 238,500
Receipts	-0-
	\$ 238,500
Disbursements	6,648
Unexpended Balance	\$ 231,852

**Restoration of Tryon Palace
Capital Improvement Fund of 1963 (Special Fund-66353)**

Receipts	\$1,330,118
Disbursements	1,330,118
Unexpended Balance	\$ -0-

**Restoration of Tryon Palace
Capital Improvement Fund of 1971 (Special Fund-67167)**

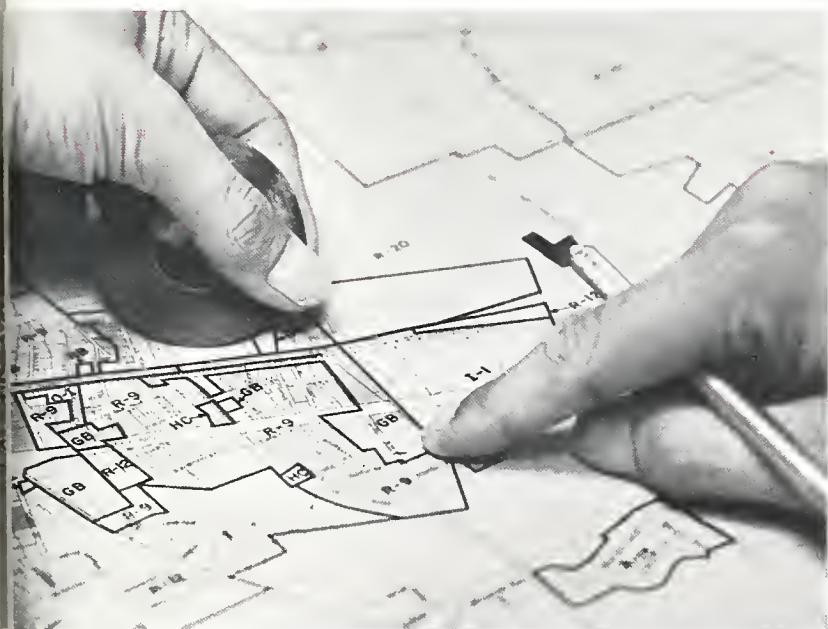
Receipts	\$ 262,949
Disbursements	259,409
Unexpended Balance	\$ 3,540

NOTES

In the interest of readability, much detail has been omitted. Those persons wishing more information about specific phases of the department's programs need only to contact the Department or the Division directly concerned.



Forest fire protection with Forest Service's leased C119 G



Community services include local planning assistance



Commercial fishing off North Carolina coast











